A L Bancroft & Co
721 Market St

The Yolo Democrat.

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The Yolo Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year.....$4 00
" six months.....2 50
" three months.....1 50

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L. MACHEFERT,

WATCHMAKER —AND— JEWELER.

Now Sole Proprietor of the Jewelry business of

RUGGLES & MACHEFERT,

Main Street, Woodland

Has the Largest Assortment of

Clocks, Gents' and Ladies' Gold Watches, American and Swiss Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Earrings, etc.

Silver and Silver-plated Ware,

Knives, Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Toys and Fancy Goods,

—AND IS THE—

Agent in Woodland for the Florence Sewing Machine.

P. S.—All Watch and Jewelry Repairs guaranteed satisfactory. fe15-3m

Millinery and Dressmaking!

MRS. OGBURN

Desires to thank her many friends and patrons for their past favors, and begs leave to inform the public that she has now on hand and manufactures to order

EVERY STYLE OF MILLINERY!

According to the latest imported fashions, in style and taste to suit the most fastidious. Also,

Dressmaking,

In all its branches, according to the most approved modes.

The patronage of the Ladies of Woodland and vicinity is respectfully solicited.

N.B.—Goods will be sold AT COST during the next 60 days.

I also have the agency for the

Weed Sewing Machine!

One of the very best and most reliable in use. Ja4-3m MRS. OGBURN.

Ladies,

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

TRY THE GREAT

Divorce Exterminator!

—THE—

HUMBOLDT WASHER,

And your Husbands will never cease to love you.

Cheap and durable. Only $12, and least destructive to clothing. Made by

McMURPHY & BURTON, Woodland.

In connection with this we have the famed and celebrated

JONES' SPRING BED BOTTOM!

Which will be sold on 20 days' trial. If not liked, it will be taken back without cost to the purchaser. J. I. SPROUL, Agent. de28-3m Office, next door to Yolo Mail.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

A. S. HOUSE, : Proprietor,

Cor. Main and First streets,

WOODLAND,

YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

A. S. HOUSE, has taken the Capital Hotel on his own hands, the lease of Messrs. Eaton & Burns having expired, and will in future give his entire attention to its management, and it is his determination that it shall be kept in first-class style. The house has been

Renovated Throughout,

And being a three-story brick building affords ample accommodations for a large number of transient guests, as well as regular boarders.

The rooms are well ventilated, en suit or single, well furnished and cleanly.

The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates.

Free Bus to and from the railroad on the arrival of trains. de21-3m

BROOKLYN HOTEL,

BUSH STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME,

Adjoining the New Mercantile Library,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS: $2 PER DAY.

KELLY & ANDREWS,

PROPRIETORS.

The Coach, plainly marked "BROOKLYN HOTEL," will be at the Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings, to convey guests to the Hotel, free of charge. de25-3m

EXCHANGE HOTEL!

This well-known house, (formerly known as the Hunter House) has been re-opened by

O. B. WESTCOTT,

Who will keep it as a First-Class Hotel, personally superintending its management. The public can be accommodated with Board and Lodging by the day or week, at reasonable rates.

☞ The house has been thoroughly renovated throughout, is supplied with Good Beds, and the Table will be furnished with the best the market affords.

O. B. WESTCOTT, Proprietor. Woodland, July 20th, 1872. ja8-3m

L. M. RUE,

Photographic Artist,

Main st. (opposite the College), Woodland.

Having purchased the PALACE GALLERY, I am now prepared to take Photographs, Porcelain Pictures, Ambrotypes and Melainotypes in the most approved style of the art. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully ask my old friends and others to call and see me at my new rooms, where I will promise to give entire satisfaction in all cases. ja11-3m

GILES E. SILL,

NOTARY PUBLIC & INSURANCE AGENT, Office in Odd Fellows' Block, (second story,) cor. Main and First Sts., Woodland. mh15

ARMSTRONG & HINKSON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Office, Fifth street, between I and J, adjoining Sacramento Savings Bank, SACRAMENTO. [3m mh15]

M. GARDNER, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC., Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; now located at Davisville, Cal. mh15

P. H. SIBLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office three doors east of Postoffice, Woodland. Will attend to any business in all the Courts of this State, and any other business pertaining to the profession. mh15-3m

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE—In Odd-Fellows' Block, corner of First and Main streets, Woodland.
RESIDENCE—Second street, between Lincoln and Oak avenues. mh15-3m

REMOVAL.

PRATHER & PLOMTEAUX,

DENTISTS,

Have removed to their new rooms in Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Main and First streets. Office Hours—8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. mh8

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office No. 1, Odd Fellows' Block, Woodland, California.

☞ LOANS NEGOTIATED on good security at low rates of interest. mh8-3m

DR. C. P. GETTIER,

DENTAL ROOMS, MAIN ST., OPP. COLLEGE, (Over Nickelsburg's Store.)

Dental Surgery in all cases skillfully performed. Diseases of the mouth and offensive breath cured. Mechanical Dentistry done in the best style of the art. Teeth Extracted without Pain. All Operations Warranted. mr1-3m

STERLING G. HARPER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Office in Odd Fellows' Building, Woodland, Cal. fe15-3m

W. R. HINKSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Fifth street, bet. I and J, Sacramento. In Office with Armstrong & Hinkson. fe15

JAMES JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office up stairs, in the Bank building, Woodland. fe8-3m

DR. B. H. PERSON,

PHYSISICIAN AND SURGEON, Office a few doors east of the Postoffice, Woodland. Office hours, from 8 A.M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M., unless professionally engaged. fe8-3m

L. FRIEL,

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

Having been appointed Deputy by J. L. Underhill, County Surveyor, I will attend to all business connected with that office. Office at the Court House, Woodland. fe8-3m

W. D. CHILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice in the State and United States Courts. Bankruptcy a speciality. Office with Judge Thompson, one door west of the "Mail" Office, Woodland. fe1

DRS. MEHRING & ROSS,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

OFFICE—In rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Furniss, Main street, opposite the College, up stairs.
Dr. Mehring's residence First street, nearly opposite F. S. Freeman's new residence.
Dr. Ross' residence Front street, immediately west of the College Chapel. ja18-3m

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Is permanently located at Woodland, Yolo County. Calls promptly attended to. Leave orders at Simpson's Drug Store. jal1-3m

FROST & BUSH,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Bank Building, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. Attend to all business of the profession. Particular attention given to Land cases, Conveyancing, Settlement of Estates of deceased persons, etc. jal1-3m

C. J. GIDDINGS,

SEARCHER OF RECORDS.

Titles examined and Abstracts furnished. Office with Co. Recorder, Woodland.

References:—John D. Stephens, President of Bank of Woodland; D. Schindler, County Recorder; E. Bynum and E. Giddings, Ex-Recorders; Hon. Jas. A. Hutton, County Judge; Judges C. S. Frost C. P. Sprague and Jas. Johnson; Hon. F. S. Freeman; J. P. Bullock, Sheriff; J. C. Ball, District Attorney; G. D. Fiske, Insurance agent. ja4-3m

D. RAY, M. D.,

Returns thanks for the very liberal patronage received during the last six or seven years, and hopes that the uniform success attending his practice will warrant a continuation of the same. Office and residence as heretofore.

Woodland, April 1st, 1872. ja4-3m

DR. A. FOUCH,

PHYSICIAN AND OBSTETRICIAN, Is permanently located in Knight's Landing, Yolo County.

RESIDENCE—N.E. Cor. of Fourth and R.R. streets—(house formerly occupied by Dr. Mitchel.)

☞ Orders left at Glasscock's Drug Store will receive prompt attention. de21-3m

J. LAMBERT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office: Masonic Block, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. de21-3m

J. C. BALL,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY.

Office at the Court House (first floor), Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. de21-3m

BANK OF WOODLAND.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Capital Stock $500.000.

J. D. STEPHENS.....PRESIDENT.
F. S. FREEMAN...VICE PRESIDENT.
C. W. BUSH.....CASHIER.

Money Loaned on Real Estate, Personal or Collateral Security.

Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Exchange Furnished on Sacramento, San Francisco, and Eastern and European Cities.

Collections promptly attended to at all available points.

☞ County Warrants purchased, and Greenbacks and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold. Papers, and all kinds of valuables, securely kept, free of charge. mh8

Unending.

[From All the Year Round.]

There is an end to kisses and to sighs,
There is an end to laughter and to tears;
An end to fair things that delight our eyes;
An end to pleasant sounds that charm our ears;
An end to enmity's foul libelling,
And to the gracious praise of tender friend;
There is an end to all but one sweet thing—
To Love there is no end.

That warrior carved an empire with his sword,
The empire now is but like him—a name;
That statesman spoke, and by a burning word
Kindled a nation's heart into a flame;
Now nought is left but ashes, and we bring
Our homage to new men, to them we bend;
There is an end to all but one sweet thing—
To love there is no end.

All beauty fades away, or else alas!
Men's eyes grow dim and they no beauty see:
The glorious shows of Nature pass and pass,
Quickly they come, as quickly do they flee;
And he who hears the voice of welcoming
Hears next the slow, sad farewell of his friend;
There is an end to all but one sweet thing—
To love there is no end.

And for ourselves—our father where is he?
Gone, and a memory alone remains;
There is no refuge on a mother's knee
For us, grown old and sad, with cares and pains;
Brotherless, sisterless, our way we wend
To Death's dark house from which we shall not rove;
And so we cease; yet one thing hath no end—
There is no end to Love.

Governor Booth Read out of the Republican Party.

The Sacramento *Record* of the 13th inst., in alluding to the election in that city, has the following:

"And in this connection we deem it proper to advert to the fact that Governor Booth took an active interest in this election, and that he arrayed himself on the side of the bolters. He positively declined to support the regular Republican nominee, and gave it as his opinion that McCleery would be elected by five or six hundred majority. Those who wish to know where Governor Booth stands with regard to the Republican party need not henceforth perplex themselves with doubts. He is with the bolting faction now, as he was during the last campaign, when he supported Coggins and refused to aid in the election of Page. We do not require now that he should make any formal declarations of his intentions. Acts speak louder than words, and his acts have shown him to be in antagonism with the party that elected him."

It did not require this announcement in the *Record* to establish the fact that Governor Newton Booth, elected one year ago last September, was a "bolter" from the party which placed him in power. In our issue of January 25th, 1873, we announced the fact that Governor Booth had then abandoned the Republican party and had voted for Coggins for Congress; as against Page, the regular nominee of the party, and the man above all others who had assisted to secure the Gubernatorial position for Governor Booth. We are not surprised at what the *Record* announces. The masses of the Republican party will say it is simply a confirmation of information heretofore published by us.—*S. F. Spirit of the Times.*

A VAST ACCUMULATION.—The will made by Dr. Franklin, with the accumulative feature, has a parallel in the last testament of Fortunatus Dreynul, of Strasburg. He states that his grandfather gave him twenty-four livres when he was eight years old, which, in sixty-four years had increased to five hundred. This last sum Dreynul directed should be divided into five portions and invested to the best advantage. He calculated that, by the end of a century, each portion would be represented by 13,000 livres, and at that time the first portion was to be expended in reclaiming a morass near his native village. A hundred years later, the next portion, increased to 1,700,000 livres, was to be used to found eighty prizes for the encouragement of husbandry. At the end of the third century his executors would have 220,000,000 livres at their disposal, which they were to apply in establishing "Lomber houses," where honest, industrious men could obtain loans without interest; and in building twelve museums and twelve libraries in different cities, each endowed with an income of 100,000 livres for the support of fifty scholars. At the end of the fourth century a hundred new towns were to be built and peopled with 15,000 inhabitants, for which the testator thought the thirty milliards of livres would suffice. The last fifth, swollen in five hundred years to four thousand milliards of livres, was to be devoted to paying off the national debt of the testator's country; and whatever remained was to be applied in the same way for the benefit of Englishmen, "in gratitude for Newton's beautiful work. 'The Universal Art of Arithmetic.'"—*Call.*

POLL TAXES.—The Political Code makes the following provisions for the collection of a $2 poll tax from every male inhabitant over twenty-one and under sixty years of age: Poll taxes must be collected by the Assessor between the second Monday in January and the second Monday of October in each year. The Assessor may collect the poll tax from any person liable therefor, by seizure and sale of any personal property owned by such person. Every person indebted to one who neglects or refuses, after demand, to pay a poll tax, becomes liable therefor, and must pay the same for such other person after service upon him by the Collector of a notice in writing stating the name of such person. Every person paying the poll tax of another may deduct the same from any indebtedness to such other person. If any person assessed for a property tax has not paid to the Assessor the poll tax due from him or for which he is liable, the Auditor must note the fact upon the assessment roll before he delivers it to the Collector.

COLFAX.—The Buffalo *Express*, the leading Republican journal in Western New York, thus refers to Colfax: "It is not pleasant to kick a man when he is down, but it must be acknowledged that public opinion is almost unanimous in the belief that Mr. Colfax lied when he said he had received no money from Ames on account of Credit Mobilier stock. It is generally believed that he has been dodging and squirming to get out of a false position, and has been sinking deeper in the mire at every step. The evidence against Mr. Colfax is strong, and his rebutting evidence has been weakened by recent developments. Indeed, his explanation seems to disclose facts nearly as suspicious as the original charges.

The Summing Up.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Ended at last. The great investigation has ended. The wriggling witnesses have wiped their sweaty brows and stepped down, the uneasy Committee has ceased to shudder at its own inquiries, the inculpated members have stopped short in the middle of their last crookedness, Congress breathes freer than for two months past, and a disgraced people walks backward with averted eyes and hides its shame. From the first it has been a tangled maze of inconsistencies, contradictions, untruths, perjuries. Let us gather up the ends from all this snarl of testimony and see, if possible, just where we stand. For the Committee has finished its work and made its report and a resolution pends containing the conclusion of its labors. It is a resolution which illustrates at once the feebleness of the tremendous force of the political organization that controlled and directed—yes, and emasculated it. It is a fitting resolution; a very proper issue of an inquiry that had but one object, to wit, to compliment the Presidential campaign of 1872 with a verification and indorsement of the method by which it was carried. It fits the case admirably; it is entirely in keeping with history. It insults the honesty and intelligence of Congress, as the honesty and intelligence of the people were insulted during the canvass. It is just such a sham and cheat as the denials that were not denials, and the disclaimers that were not disclaimers, were during the heat of the campaign.

Let us remember a little. The *Tribune* was denounced last Summer and Fall by all these men for telling the false and calumnious story of their holding stock in the Credit Mobilier. For asserting the same thing in a public speech, Mr. Greeley was assailed and vilified as no honest public man has been in our history. With one accord they all—did what?—explain their connection with it?—admit that they held the stock, but insist that they held it honestly, or that when they suspected that it was of questionable morality they got rid of it at once?—not by any means. They dropped it in their tracks, and either by themselves or friends denied utterly all knowledge of it. And the people did then what they can never do again while the world stands—took their word for it, and denounced the story as a calumny. How has this timid investigation that fooled around all pertinent inquiry and never asked a hard, rough question that smote a lying witness in the face, and that finally has wrecked itself on two scapegoats instead of punishing a half hundred—how has this investigation left them? Read the evidence. With varying degrees of guilt or guilty knowledge every man of them, with but one exception, has been obliged to confess that some time he had held this stock, and at some time under stress of conscience—let up hope, that it is not fully proved—got rid of it.

Go slowly now over the list of calumniated Congressmen.

James G. Blaine. The only exception in the list. He was born under a star as lucky as his predecessor's was unlucky. The *Tribune* make haste to say as early in the investigations as the fact appeared that the Speaker was exonorated.

John A. Bingham of Ohio received the stock and the dividends; was not conscious of having been influenced by it, and was not ashamed of the transaction. The only member who held it that did not try to squirm out of it.

James G. Garfield, of Ohio, had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received $330 which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Glenni W. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, had ten shared, had received dividends thereon; became dissatisfied and returned it to Ames, receiving back his money and interest.

Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was very much confused in his memory; thought at first it was a very proper thing for Congressmen to hold, but denied that he had any of it; thought he had borrowed $1,000 of Oakes Ames, which Ames, on the contrary, said he had paid him as dividends from Credit Mobilier. Upon discovering that stock actually stood in his name, changed his mind about the honesty of the transaction and turned it over to the United States Government.

Henry K. Dawes, of Massachusetts, who wrote a letter during the campaign denouncing the statement that he held Credit Mobilier as libel, had ten shares, which he paid for, and afterwards sold back, getting his money and interest at ten per cent.

Secretary Boutwell had it offered to him, turned it over wistfully with a stick at arm's length, and decided to keep out.

Henry Wilson, who during the campaign stood by consenting to the statement of Gen. Hawley which conveyed to the people the impression that he had no knowledge of the speculation, is discovered to have held stock in the name of his wife for a while, and then, frightened, as he says, at prospect of a lawsuit, to have returned it to Oakes Ames, getting back, like the others, his investment and interest at ten per cent.

Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire—ah, well, his case is known already. There is nothing to be added.

And Schuyler Colfax ——!

Well, the wickedness of it all is, not that these men were bribed or corruptly influenced, but that they betrayed the trust of the people, and deceived their constituents, and by their evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful. And now a whole Congress of grown men is to deliberate seriously upon a resolution that puts the sins of all these upon two. Partnership has never stooped so low as this before. We cannot believe the resolution will pass. No, gentlemen of the American Congress; this is no answer to the American people. Stop all this. Pass no resolution. Drop it where it is. Remand the whole business to the people. You have only scratched the surface of the whole inquiry—leave it now. Face outward. March!

FLOUR OVERLAND.—The proprietors of the Marysville Flouring Mills, it is stated, have made a contract with the Central Pacific Railroad Company for carrying 5,000 barrels of flour to New York, which it is believed will pay a fair profit.

Miss Faithful.

A fine audience, including the most distinguished and cultured women in Washington, assembled on the 22d of February, in Lincoln Hall, to hear Miss Emily Faithful upon a subject which is engrossing the powers of the noblest minds of the age. She said of all the battle-fields recorded upon the pages of history the one that should carry off the palm is the struggle of today concerning the relations of men and women. We now ask wider opportunities, for women are charged with arraying themselves against men. But this is not a woman question only. It is a *human* question. To nothing save error can truth be dangerous.

It was said that England was the hell of servants, the purgatory of horses, and the paradise of women. That is, hell was labor, and idleness paradise. The present condition of the woman question in England indicates a state far removed from Elysium. With forty thousand women working at the mouth of the mines, with more than forty thousand working in the fields, plowing, sowing, reaping, exactly as strong men do; with a surplus of two million five hundred thousand women, as shown by the last census, and no proper provision for them of labor, training, or support, we see this question to be one of the mightiest problems of the age. She started the argument for a wider field of labor for women with the modest proposition that women must live. "Yes," says the objector, "but quietly, and in her own proper sphere." But the work of what you call her sphere has been taken from her. When the housewife made soap and candles and bread, used the pestle and mortar, carded and spun, and dyed and wove, there was work enough for woman to do to secure for herself food, clothing and shelter. But machinery has taken the occupations of our grandmothers, and the butcher, the baker, the weaver, the dyer have supplanted women in the very place where you say she should properly seek employment, and the class of women not employed grows daily larger and larger. Emigration carries off more men than women, leaving fewer households. The increasing luxury of living diminishes the number of marriages, and still farther lessens the number of homes. The results are utter destitution among women in the lower ranks, and untold suffering among those once wealthy who have become suddenly poor.

Few are aware of the extreme destitution among educated, refined women from the middle and higher classes. Day after day she received letters from cities, towns and villages, from widows and orphan daughters of ministers, professional men, and men with comfortable incomes. The husband and father dies. Nothing has been saved. When there are sons, they are taught a profession or trade, but widows and daughters can do nothing to earn a living. The saddest of all possible results of this condition of hopeless helplessness need not be named. We know too well what it is. We know how unforgiving the world is to the fallen. We know that on this subject we square our doctrine by our conduct, instead of squaring our conduct by our doctrine. But the great, overwhelming need remains. There must be provided for women suitable remunerative employment that shall yield the comforts of life. Wives and mothers while the husbands and fathers live may not lack for occupation or support. But it is as unreasonable to condemn a woman for not having a husband to enable her to live a life of idleness and frivolity or want and suffering as it would be to punish a gentleman in the same way for being a bachelor. [Applause.]

False ideas upon labor for women have resulted in a class of society called "ladies," whose ladyhood rests mainly upon having nothing to do. The word "lady" originally meant bread-giver, and contained no idea of exemption from or contempt for labor. The grand old gentlewoman, with her manifold duties and uses, understood it in its true sense. The modern young lady, though she can not be said to have any special idea of anything, generally feels and professes a profound contempt for work, and in her heart despises or pities all women who labor for a livelihood. They speak of a lady being "obliged to earn her own living" as though it were a state of dependence and disgrace, and feel not the least shame or dependence in taking money for support or empty display from an overtasked father. May the time soon come when habitual idleness shall be deemed as dishonorable and unworthy in a woman as it now is in a man. [Applause.] But there are women now in comfortable circumstances, who find no rest for their souls in balls and croquet and a continuous round of fashionable pleasure; who have a craving for higher uses; and for these the whole range of employments should be open.

We need not underrate the use of recreation as recreation, but we have a right to enter a protest against a woman, with a human soul, living only for the earthly pleasure she can procure. It is a law of nature that all life is either progression or retrogression, and the general education of women is calculated to put all but the strongest of feminine minds in unhealthy relations with the world. No thinking man can look without anxiety upon a boy who is trained to no employment or profession. Is it supposed that the girl is mentally stronger than the boy, that she can, with no other training except that of captivating men, in perfect idleness, the devil's own workshop, withstand all the temptations of life? Our girls of the period are a byword and a reproach. We ask the men who ridicule them how one half of the human race can rise, unless the other half will help them? How much are men responsible for the present faulty state? But let it be remembered that women do not alone bear the consequence of this weakness and frivolity. Every line that diverges from the standard of a noble womanhood has a corresponding line diverging from the standard of a noble manhood. A weak womanhood will be surely balanced, at last, by a weak manhood, since women are the wives, mothers, and companions of men; and the influence each exerts upon the other is one of the subtlest and most effective forces in the universe. It has been customary, since the first man laid all the fault of the fall upon the first woman, for men to say, "there is no evil in the world, but woman is at the bottom of it." But we say no good was ever accomplished but woman was at the bottom of it. [Applause]. It can not be elevating to women to have constantly set before her man as an object of worship instead of God. The character of girls must be corrupted by idleness, want of discipline, and dreams of marriage as a relief from labor. If wheat is not cultivated in the fields tares will grow. Correct teaching on this subject was never so much needed as now. The woman's cause is the man's cause. We hear much of woman as a shadow, a reflection, a vine supported in her weakness by man. Yet she is still called a helpmeet, as if men could be helped by a shadow. We hear that man must govern, woman must obey. Is man elevated by holding a slave? But man is all head, woman all heart. Is man, then, merely a cipher in the home, with no affection for wife or children? These theories are equally false for men and women. The Bible gives no sanction to such absurdities. The Divine laws are equally given to and binding upon both, and the sooner we abolish our different standards of morality for men and women the better for the whole race. [Applause.]

Fifteen years ago, said Miss Faithful, I consecrated myself to the work of opening avenues of employment for women. [Applause]. It was an unpopular cause, and I was met in all directions by that strong, determined opposition which always organizes itself to defeat a good work. Our little band of workers continued to agitate the subject until some of our strongest opponents began to see that there was truth at the bottom of our agitation. Levity soon proved out of place, prejudice was gradually shamed out and melted away, and at last we gained the heart of the public. At the beginning, on one side there was no work; on the other hand no training. Now we have women in large numbers engaged in printing offices, photographic galleries, telegraph offices, conducting establishments of their own in nearly all departments of labor, and giving employment to large numbers of their own sex. One strong objection to the employment of women was that it would lower the wages of men. It did not prove to, but, if it had, I maintain that the heaviest burden should not fall upon the weakest shoulders.

In America, you are in some respects advanced further than we, for I find lady physicians in good practice in every city and town, while in England the opposition to the profession is intense. Doctors are afraid ladies could not bear the strain of their arduous profession, while they have no fear whatever that sitting up all night to take care of a patient whom they call upon professionally would do the same women the slightest injury. The time is coming when a calling of some kind will be a necessity for young women, when being merely dipped in a solution of accomplishments will not suffice for a young lady's education. Women need be neither angels nor slaves, and should be trained for life as it is. We think a girl should know a little arithmetic. Where shall she stop? Are the first three books of Euclid safe and proper and conic sections demoralizing? Sciences are good for boys. Why not for girls? Would it not be better to graduate from a school for medicine than from a school for scandal? We have no time for discussing the question whether man has a cell more in his brain or a fiber less in his heart than woman, whether man is the noun substantive and woman the adjective to agree with him. England has already invited women to take a share in the work of the school boards, has made a woman president of one of these boards; and since the greater can not be given and the less withheld, she will not long withhold the franchise. Women will soon have a voice in the way in which prisons and schools of reform should be managed. A good man said, "Blessed is he for whom his mother has made all women venerable." Another said of a good man, if a woman to match him could be found, "The twain together might well rule the world." Before women can be expected to rise to the full stature of a glorious womanhood, she must be invested with larger interest in all that pertains to the work of the human race.

The woman who "has no ear save to the tinkling sounds set to small measures" will not take part in this work of progress and reform. She will not look beyond her own rose-lined walls to suffering and woe and shame, lying just beyond her selfish, indolent vision. Miss Faithful closed with a grand peroration, urging women to work and despair not. No man or woman ever worked honestly for humanity and worked in vain.—*Wash. Chronicle.*

GREELEY AND HIS SON.—One of the most touching features of Mr. Greeley's character was his wonderful love for his son, Arthur T. ("Pickle.") Greeley, who died over twenty years ago, but whom he delighted to talk about to the end of his life. It is of him that Mr. Greeley speaks in this affecting passage with which he closes a statistical sketch of Lake Superior and its shores: "Who shall then know or care that I, a tired wanderer from the city's careless strife, once roamed along these shores, patiently turning over the pebbles and sand in search of agates and cornelians, or joyously gathering the red berries of the mountain ash, and all for thee, dear son of my heart! polar summer of my rugged life! then so anxiously awaiting me in our distant cottage home, and now more calmly in that radiant land of souls? God keep me worthy of thy love through the long, weary years, till I meet thee and greet thee in that world where the loving re-unite to be parted no more forever."

PUBLIC WEALTH.—Whatever else may be said of California, it does appear from the records that her people are among the wealthiest in the United States, or any other country. Take, for instance, the statement that, if the entire wealth of the United States should be equally divided, each person's share would be a correct estimate. The property of California is this year assessed at $636,000,000, and our population being 560,249, this will give to each person the sum of $1,135. The published reports show that the California savings banks have in their control $51,000,000, and we do know that merchants and dealers generally deposit not there, but with the commercial banks. The inference is then that the workers, and not the traders, own these $51,000,000; in addition to which more than half of them have homesteads and other property. Still we have heard complaints of hard times even here.—*Sac. Bee.*

A Remarkable Tree.

The San Francisco *Alta* of the 19th ult. gives, editorially, the following remarkable statement of facts:

Some sixteen years ago we were led to plant a row of the seed of the malva tree around a one acre lot, for the purpose of breaking the force of the wind; knowing that it was a rapid grower. In two years the trees had attained the average height of fifteen feet, and grew very luxuriantly. At that time we bought two cows which we turned loose in the lot to feed upon the clover. They left the clover and ate only the large juicy leaves of the malva. At the end of each leaf, where it joined the branch, lay a tiny leaf folded in, and as soon as the other was nipped off, the new one took its place, leaving still others behind that. Thus a perpetual supply was left. They could not reach above seven feet, and we used to cut down many of the upper branches for them. After the first year cattle can be allowed to feed upon the young trees with impunity. The trees which surrounded that acre lot fed those two cows summer and winter for eight years. In the meantime we tried the experiment of feeding it to pigs and goats and sheep, all relishing it alike. All this while the branches were hung with the crimson, bell shaped flowers, and literally swarmed with the bees of a near neighbor, who told us that the hives were running over with honey. Chickens eat the seed with avidity which fall to the ground. About the winter of the eighth year after planting the seed, most of the old trees were of an average diameter eighteen inches in the body and about twenty feet high of solid wood. Beyond that height the branches were green and tender. During the winter of the ninth year many of the old trees blew down and lay there untouched till spring.

One day, happening to need some firewood, we took an axe and tried to cut one, but found to our surprise that the axe merely crushed but did not cut it. On looking, we found that the whole tree stump was one mass of fibre, fine and strong. It was longer than any one now known, and could be peeled off the tree in layers, one after another, as delicate and fine as lace. We then took a portion of it and pounded it, and it broke up as fine as tow. We then compared the broken fibre with manilla, and found this to be stronger and more pliable, besides being more than twice as long. We then made a rope of it, and found it in those respects, better than manilla rope, being smoother and more pliable. We then made some twine of it, but found that it was not as strong as linen twine until waxed. We then put some of the broken fibre in the sun, and bleached it by putting water on it day by day, and it became a delicate creamy white, still retaining its strength. We then took an old chair and made an impromptu loon, in which we wove about half a yard square of material—very coarse, but very much like the grain sacks now in use.

These experiments, which we have related at length, demonstrate the capacities of this tree to become an article of great value. It can be planted around a farm, in places where nothing else will grow, and from what trees would circle a 160-acre farm, can be obtained more fibre for commerce than could be obtained during all those years if flax were sown over the whole farm. It, in that case, would benefit the climate, and through that the farmer. In low lands it keeps away disease, affords a pleasant variety to the scenery, and would sustain dairy cattle, or even horses, in times of scarcity, for this never fails.

California has long needed something which could be depended upon as a feed for cattle during all seasons, and this tree is, doubtless, the best, considering all things, of any yet discovered; for this will grow where grass will not and it is so nutricious that a little hay, or even straw, is all that is required to keep cattle in good condition. From experiment it was found that silk worms will exist on the young leaves of this tree; but whether they will produce silk or not is not known. The experiment, was tried at our suggestion, by Mr. Prince, of Altaville, in Calaveras county, when his mulberry crop failed. The leaves, bruised and steeped in cold water, are given to people ill of fevers and summer complaints, and adds one more to the long list of the benefits of the malva tree.

LENGTH OF DAYS.—The days of summer grow longer as we go northward, and the days of winter grow shorter. At Hamburg the longest day has seventeen hours, and the shortest seven. At Stockholm the longest has eighteen and a-half hours, the shortest five and a-half hours. At St. Petersburgh the longest has fifteen and, the shortest five hours. At Finland the longest has twenty-one hours and a half and the shortest two and a-half. At Wandershus, in Norway, the day lasts from the 21st of May till the 24 of July—the sun not getting below the horizon for the whole of the time, but skirmishing along very close to it in the north. At Spitzbergen the longest day lasts three months and a-half.

WEALTH OF CONGRESSMEN.—In the earlier days of the Republic our most distinguished statesmen were poor men. Things are different in this age and generation. An Eastern paper furnishes the annexed statement of the wealth of some of our public men: United States Senator Cameron is said to be worth $2,000,000; Sprague, from $12,000,000 to $20,000,000; Conkling, $50,000; Morton, $50,000; Hamlin, $200,000; Sumner, $100,000; Colfax, $60,000; Sherman, $2,000,000; Ferry, $250,000; Logan, $300,000; Harlan, $140,000; Pomeroy, $1,000,000; Nye, $100,000; Buckingham has an income of from $50,000 to $100,000 from his India Rubber patent. Chandler's income is $200,000.

STEAMER WRECKED.—HALIFAX, March 17.—The steamship Petersburg, from Amoy, China, via the Suez Canal bound for New York, put into St. George's Bermuda, on the 5th instant, short of coals. She had burned all her spare spars, bulkheads, and boats, and also 100 chests of tea. She took in coal at St. George's and sailed again, but grounded outside the harbor, and became a total wreck. She was a splendid ship, and the largest merchant vessel that ever visited Bermuda. She had on board, besides other cargo, forty-two thousand chests of tea, worth over half a million sterling, about half of which was landed by the great exertion of the crew.

The Yolo Democrat.

COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICIAL PAPER.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Saturday, March 22d, 1873.

LECTURING.—From the Red Bluff *Sentinel* of the 15th, we learn that Elder J. N. Loughborough was to deliver a course of lectures in that place this week.

MAIL ROUTE.—We learn that the contract for carrying the Capay mails between that place and Woodland has been awarded to J. W. Aldrich for the sum of $295.

MISSING.—Ella Moran, the blind vocalist, has been missing from her home in San Francisco since the 25th of last month. Fears are entertained that she has been foully dealt with.

THE ALDINE.—For some reason, we have not received this beautiful work in several months. A. S. Hamilton (who may be found in this office) has the agency for Woodland. He is ready to receive names and coin.

GUILTY.—The trial of Charles Mortimer for the murder of Mary Gibson was completed last Saturday, in Sacramento, and the jury, after being out thirty-four minutes, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. His counsel will move for a new trial.

NEW DRESS.—The *Morning Call* has come out in an entire new dress of type, and added head lines to each page, which improves its appearance vastly. It would be superfluous in us to say the *Call* is an excellent newspaper, and exceedingly cheap—only 12½ cents per week.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL, published at Boston, Chicago and St. Louis at $2 50 a year, is an interesting paper and is ably conducted. It is edited by Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone, Henry B. Blackwell and T. W. Higginson. It is decidedly conservative in its character and well worthy of patronage.

ALAMEDA ENCINAL.—This well conducted paper has been enlarged and had a new head put on it by a San Francisco lady engraver. Friend Krauth excells as a newspaper man. We hope he is well supported, for the *Encinal* would be a credit to any town and is deserving of a liberal patronage.

HANGED.—Mr. Bailey, telegraph operator at this place, informs us that Foster, known as the car-hook murderer, was hanged at New York, yesterday, at 12 o'clock, for the murder of Putnam some months since. The culprit was expecting a commutation of the sentence up to within an hour of his execution.

RATHER FAST—The *Mail* states that the Clerk's office in this county will be divided into three separate offices—Clerk, Auditor and Recorder, under the new code, but admits that the Board of Supervisors *may* consolidate them as at present. This is doubtless thrown out as a "feeler." The Board has not yet made known its determination in the matter. Wonder why the office of Sheriff was not also included? The Code divides that office into two—Sheriff and Collector—but leaves it discretionary with the Supervisors. But it is not likely that they will interfere with the law. It will cost no more for salaries than at present (for the salaries or fees are not interfered with by the Code) notwithstanding the statements of the *Mail* to the contrary. The Supervisors cannot increase salaries if they would, as every schoolboy knows. The *Mail* is right, however, about one thing—that there will be plenty of patriotic citizens willing to fill the different county offices; doubtless there would be little difficulty in finding enough self-sacrificing individuals to occupy them all even if there were twice the number of offices to be filled, especially if there were any chance for Republicans to be elected.

THE CONGRESSIONAL SALARY JUGGLE.—The Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes: Curiously enough, the Conference Committee, which had nothing to quarrel over but the item of $6,500 as pay for members, unanimously agreed to pay $7,500. That is, though the Senate voted no increase, and the House, over and over again, voted down the proposition to pay $7,500, and finally, in lieu of mileage, agreed on $6,500, this Conference Committee had the impudence and effrontery to go beyond what either house asked. The fact is, that the whole thing is a first-class swindle, and has been a set up job from the beginning. When I heard that the Speaker had appointed General Butler and Sam Randall as conferees on the bill, I saw in an instant that the swindle was going to succeed. Neither of these members represented the House on the important issues of the bill. Both had voted all the time for $7,500, and the other conferee, General Garfield, voted against any increase, so the Speaker did not name a single person who supported the sum voted by the House! As the matter now stands, the Senate has voted against an increase, and a large majority of the House against any increase beyond $6,500. But by a prearranged plot every member goes home with $5,000 in his pocket as back pay! This is the meanest part of the performance—the fact that this fraud was planned to pay the very men who voted for it. The real truth is, that while a majority of the Senate and House are on record against the increase, not less than two-thirds really favored it from the beginning, and did all in their power to make the thing a success except to vote openly for it.

Letter from Hollister.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

HOLLISTER, MONTEREY CO., March 17, 1873.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—As my last letter to your columns was descriptive of the Hollister section of Monterey County, it may not be uninteresting to many of your readers to learn something more of this part of our State.

The Mission of San Juan, of which every inhabitant of the Pacific Slope doubtless has heard, bears a historical record, not because of its political importance, but as being one of the earliest settlements in this section. Father somebody, after the founding of the Mission of Monterey, planted the cross upon the spot where San Juan rears its columns and portals. Like magic the Spanish people flocked around, and ere long the stately cathedral reared its adobe walls and the chime of many bells proclaimed a new creation. As a commercial point it has been deprived of all its former importance by the more favored villages around. Gilroy, to the northward a distance of twelve miles, became the depot of supplies, and the agricultural products found their way to the new and thriving town upon the railroad instead of passing back to San Juan and her lazy lazaroni. The railroad has not even disturbed her in her repose and seclusion, but with extended arms has passed upon both the right and left, leaving the indifferent inhabitants to speculate upon the former grandeur of their village, nestled at the foot of the Gabilan mountain. But while it bears no part in our commercial or political world, a good word may be said for the picturesqueness of the situation and the labors of the Sisters who have done a noble work there with their convent school, in the education of the young of the surrounding country. The complete failure of San Juan as a town is not entirely attributable to the class of people who inhabit it, but in great part to the fact that the country all around is covered with Spanish grants and is still held by speculators, to the great detriment of the country.

The oldest town in the county, as well as the oldest in the State, is the city of Monterey. Situated upon the bay of the same name, its locality is remarkable for the fineness of scenery and the character of the climate. Vessels of the heaviest tonnage may find a safe retreat within her harbor, and invalids rejoice in an extended lease of life. The Mission was founded in 1770, and has since occupied one of the leading places in our political history; but she, too, has been shorn of all her glory; she is only great in the annals of history; from the Capital of the Golden State she has passed through successive gradations, until she has finally been shorn of her last prize—the county seat.

Salinas City, a town of some two thousand inhabitants, situate in the midst of a thriving valley of the same name, and at present the southwestern terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad, is the fortunate prize-taker, and at the election last Fall bore away the seat of justice from her aged sister. If it is safe to predict a future for a California town, your correspondent would venture to say—expect before many years shall elapse to see Salinas City become to the Salinas Valley what San Jose is to the Santa Clara Valley.

The town of Monterey never has had any visible means of support, like her cotemporary San Juan. Adobe buildings with their uncouthness and uninviting exterior never gave way to the higher order of architecture, and her situation upon the Bay was one of happiest effect, but precluded any commercial importance. All the surrounding country is mountainous and only adapted to the grazing of flocks and herds, and that owned, as you may have prejudged, by a grabber of Uncle Sam's domain—David Jacks—who rejoices more in the territory he controls than he does or would in the prosperity of the country. When I think of the tenure by which so great an extent of territory is held in this and neighboring counties, I sometimes think it advisable for our law powers to consider themselves vested with the right to compel the division of these grants; it would be the means of more than doubling the wealth and population of Southern California in the next three years.

The section of country of which I am writing has been startled by deeds of atrocity within the last three days—the murder of an innocent woman by a desperate neighbor of hers and the consequent expiation of his crime at the hands of the united people of Montery and Santa Cruz Counties. But any description I might give your readers would be trifling beside the detailed accounts already given in the San Francisco papers. The general verdict of the people over the hanging, is, "well done." More anon.

JAMES I. MCCONNELL.

GRAND JURORS.—Appended is a list of name of persons summoned to appear and serve as Grand Jurors during the April term of the County Court: Park George W, Lusk W H, Creason S P, King George, Jackson D A, Moore Alex, Lehman Michael, Tomer Geo, Lennox H Matthews, McCormick C G, Viers James, Caldwell Samuel, Sublett Wm A, Hanuum W W, Hudson, M C, Krellenberg Peter, Kelley John M. Holverstodt J C, Breedlove C, Ruggles T C, Beaver Gideon, Henley Albert, Weber August, Frazer Donald.

BAPTISED.—On Sunday last Elder Cornell, of the Second Advent Church, baptised nine persons. On the Thursday previous the Elders of the Christian Church baptised one person and on Tuesday last another.

Resolutions of Respect.

To the Worshipful Master Wardens and Members of Woodland Lodge, No. 136, F. and A. M.

Your Committee, appointed to draft resolutions expressing the feeling of this Lodge at the loss sustained in the death of our late Brother, Charles H. Gray, beg leave to submit the following:

WHEREAS, It having pleased God, the Architect of the Universe, to relieve from his labors here on earth, and to call hence the spirit of our late brother, Charles Henry Gray, thereby severing another link in the fraternal chain by which we are bound together, it is but just and right that we, his surviving brethren, knowing some of his manly traits and the goodness of his heart, should record our appreciation of his many virtues while living. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our late brother, the community in which he so long has resided has lost a most estimable man, an upright and useful citizen; one who ever discharged the various duties that devolved upon him honestly and faithfully; ever ready with his counsel and advice to assist and co-operate with those whose object was to improve and benefit mankind; good and charitable, not only in relieving the necessities of his Masonic Brethren, but in alleviating the wants of his fellowmen generally.

Resolved, That we tender our condolence and heartfelt sympathies to those to whom he was endeared by kindred ties, and while we with them lament his death, and feel that he is gone from us on earth forever, we trust and believe that our loss is to him the gain of an eternal home beyond the skies.

Resolved, That in token of respect for our departed brother, we wear the usual mourning badge for thirty days.

Resolved, That this report be spread upon the records of the Lodge and that a copy, under the seal of the Lodge, be furnished the widow.

J. K. SMITH,
A. C. KEAS,
N. WYCKOFF,
} Committee.

In Memoriam.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of Buckeye Lodge, No. 195, F. and A. M.

We the undersigned Committee, appointed to draft resolutions relative to the death of our deceased brother, Seth Howard, respectfully submit the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst and the scenes of his earthly labors, our well beloved and worthy Brother, Seth Howard, who was stricken down by death's unsparing hand on Monday, February 10th; and

WHEREAS, It is fitting that we should express the regret and deep sorrow we feel for the loss of our friend and brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of brother Howard we have lost an upright and zealous brother, his family a kind, loving husband, father and protector, and the community an esteemed and valued citizen.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved relatives and friends of the deceased our heartfelt sympathies, in this their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That as a slight token of our respect and esteem we recommend that the jewels and working tools of the Lodge be draped in mourning, and that we wear the usual badge for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Lodge, and that a copy of the same under seal of the Lodge be sent to the family of the deceased; and also a copy of the same be sent to the Yolo County papers for publication.

STEPHEN A. HOWARD,
JOHN W. LOWRY,
HENRY A. HILL,
} Committee.

Attest: HENRY A. HILL, Secretary.

COMPARATIVE TAXATION.—There are fifty counties in California. The *Union* has published a list of their debts and taxes. The rate of taxation for Yolo county for 1872 was $1.50. Of the whole fifty counties there were only thirteen with a lower rate, four with the same rate as Yolo, and all the other thirty-two counties range above, many going over two dollars, and one—Tuolumne—reaching the high rate of $3.70. The rate in this county last year was 71 cents less than the year before.

New Advertisements.

LUMBER DEALERS,

ATTENTION!

PIONEER LUMBER YARD!

R. H. NEWTON & CO.,

Have constantly on hand, at their Lumber Yard, near the old Railroad Depot, Woodland, every kind of

Building and Fencing Lumber,

Eastern Lumber, Doors, Windows, Sash, Blinds, Fence Posts, Laths, Shingles, Shakes, etc., in great quantity and variety. Also,

Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris, Hair, etc.

mh22-3m R. H. NEWTON & CO.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Antonio Jarramillo, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Admin strator of the estate of ANTONIO JARRAMILLO, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at his place of residence in Davisville, in the county of Yolo.

Dated, March 21st, 1873.

F. G. CRAWFORD, Administrator.
J. C. BALL, Attorney. mh22-5t

STORE TO LET.

The House formerly occupied by A. HOFFMAN,

AT COTTONWOOD,

Cottonwood Township, Yolo County, is to let. Enquire of CHAS. HEINRICH, Sacramento City. mh22-1m

CRAFT HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND,

L. F. CRAFT, - - Proprietor.

This new, modern style, first-class Hotel is now open to the public under the management of L. F. CRAFT, long and favorably known in Woodland.

The Craft Hotel is emphatically a first-class hotel in all its appointments; the owner, who is an architect and builder, having constructed it with especial reference to the comfort, health and convenience of its patrons.

The rooms are all high, light, airy and well ventilated, and are supplied with the very best spring beds manufactured to order, and new and elegant furniture throughout.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords, while the cooking is under the personal supervision of the proprietor. Meals are furnished on the European plan—at regular hours, or whenever desired by boarders or guests.

Terms reasonable, and entire satisfaction confidently promised to all who favor the Craft Hotel with their patronage, which is most respectfully solicited.

☞ FREE 'BUS TO AND FROM THE CARS. mh29

Carriage and Sign Painting.

STUART & ENGMAN,

Are prepared to receive orders for Painting Carriages, Buggies, and all kinds of Wagons, etc.

Will do all Repairs on Trimming of Tops of Buggies, etc.

SHOP IN ELLIOTT'S BLOCK,
Over Beach, Sovereign & Co's Wagon and Blacksmith shops.

☞ All work done at reasonable rates and satisfaction guaranteed. mh1-3m

PURE Lard Oil, Chinese Nut Oil, Castor Oil, at E. BYNUM & CO'S.

New Advertisements.

IS A DOLLAR WORTH SAVING?

If you think so then go where you can

Save from One to Five Dollars on nearly everything you buy!

THERE IS BUT ONE PLACE

—WHERE—

YOU CAN DO THIS,

And that is at the

GREAT SAN FRANCISCO

Auction Store!

Where there is a perfect

Rush Kept Up, Day and Night,

At the great

SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE!!!

A Wonderful Business at the great

SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE!!!

The Cheapest House in Woodland is

THE GREAT SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE!

Where they are now offering

GREATER BARGAINS

Than were ever heard of before. With our connection in San Francisco, from whence

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING GOODS

Of Every Description,

Bought at the lowest cash prices,

We are enabled to

UNDERSELL ALL!!

We have just received a Very Large Assortment of

Ladies' Misses'

—AND—

CHILDREN'S SHOES

Of All Descriptions.

Ladies' Half Cloth, Kid Foxed, extra high cut, for $1.50 per pair—worth $3.

Misses' Half Cloth, Kid Foxed, $1.25—worth $2.00.

Ladies' French Calf Walking Boots, our own make, $1.75—worth $3.00.

Misses' Calf Boots—Our Own Make, $1.25—worth $2.00.

Ladies' Extra English Lasting Gaiters, $1.50—worth $2.50.

Ladies' French Cloth Slippers, 75 cents—worth $1.25.

Children's School Shoes, from 75 cents to $1.25.

Ladies' All Cloth Boots, $1.50—worth double; also, a lot of

Ladies' and Gents' Toilet Slippers, from 25 to 50 cents—worth double.

Children's Good Button Boots, from $1 to $1.50.

Ladies' French Kid Slippers, With Buckles, from $1 to $1.25—worth $2.

—ALSO—

An Immense Stock

—OF—

GENTS' AND BOYS' BOOTS,

SHOES AND GAITERS!

Gents' Fine Boots, from $2.50 to $5.00—worth double.

Gents' Gaiters, lasting and fine Calf, from $2.00 to $3.00—worth double.

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING!

—IN A—

LARGE VARIETY!

Men's Suits, from $10 to $18—worth double.

ALSO RECEIVED

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS,

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

SHAWLS,

Of Every Style, and at various low Prices,

NOTIONS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

500 Doz. of Very Fine Hosiery,

AT $1.50 PER DOZEN!

Gloves,

English Cutlery,

Pipes,

Tobacco,

Jewelry,

And a full assortment of

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE!

At Astonishing Prices!

HA! HA!! HA!!!

Ladies', Gents' and Boys' Hats,

From 25 cents to $2.50,

Sold elsewhere at from $3.00 to $5.00.

TRUNKS, BAGS and VALISES,

And, in fact, everything; too numerous to mention.

Call and Examine Our Prices,

And satisfy yourself that the

Cheapest House in Woodland

—IS THE—

GREAT SAN FRANCISCO

Auction Store!

UNDER THE ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Where the Red Flag can be seen by all.

GOSLINER & CO.

mb22-3m

2d ANNUAL

DISTRIBUTION.

75,730 Premiums,

RANGING IN VALUE FROM

$10 to $5,000,

GIVEN AWAY

To the Subscribers of

OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND.

Every Subscriber is sure of one premium any way, and also has an equal chance of receiving a CASH Premium, or a PIANO, ORGAN, WATCH, SEWING MACHINE, etc., etc.

First Grand Cash Premium $5,000

OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND.—*Eight Pages.* Large Size, Illustrated, the Family Weekly, is in its third volume, and has attained the largest circulation of any paper published in the West. Its success enables the proprietors to furnish the best, most desirable and most useful original reading matter in great variety, that money can buy, and to make it a Home Weekly suited to the wants of every family. Subscription price, $3 per year of 52 numbers.

The Elegant Chromo "CUTE,"

Size 16 x 20 inches, 16 colors. Acknowledged by all to be the handsomest and most valuable premium picture in America. Every Subscriber is presented with this Chromo at the time of subscribing, (*no waiting*) and also receives a NUMBERED CERTIFICATE entitling the holder to a share in the distribution of $25,000 in cash and other premiums.

THE DISTRIBUTION TAKES PLACE on the second Tuesday in June next. The Chromo and Certificate sent on receipt of price. Specimen Copies, Premium List, etc., giving full particulars sent free to any address.

AGENTS WANTED Either local or canvassing, in every town. Large cash pay and the best outfit. Send at once for terms. Address

OUR FIRESIDE TRIEND, Chicago, Ill. mh15

Wholesale Liquor House

IN WOODLAND!

DRYFUS & CO.,

Have in store a full stock of

Choice Wines, Pure Liquors,

CIGARS, ETC.,

Which they offer to dealers and the public at wholesale rates as favorable as can be obtained anywhere on this Coast.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED,

—AND—

GOODS DELIVERED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Store opposite Bank of Woodland.

March 8th, 1873. mh8

NOTICE!

WHITE HOUSE.

We beg to inform the public of the Town of Woodland and vicinity that

On the 1st day of April, 1873,

the above-named house (formerly occupied by Morris Hyman) will open a fine and complete stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

LADIES' AND FANCY GOODS!

And other articles too numerous to mention, which we will sell at prices to suit the times.

ALEXANDER & COMPANY,

fe15-tf Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

Announcement to the Public!

D. CRANE, J. SOVEREIGN, C. L. BEACH.

BEACH, SOVEREIGN & COMPANY,

(SUCCESSORS TO ELLIOTT BROS.)

Having leased the building known as "Elliott's Carriage and Wagon Manufactory," will continue the business in all its branches, including

CARRIAGE AND WAGON-MAKING,

BLACKSMITHING,

HORSESHOEING AND GENERAL JOBBING!

The members of this new firm are all old hands at the business, and understand thoroughly every department. MESSRS. SOVEREIGN & CRANE have been long in the same line at Knight's Landing, and MR. BEACH is well-known as an experienced hand at the business in Woodland.

A complete stock of New Materials has been purchased, selected with great care, especially for this market.

We respectfully invite the patronage of the public, warrant all work as represented, and shall charge only reasonable prices.

We are Agents for the Bain Wagons, the World Mower and the Hill Gang Plow, a supply of which will be kept on hand. Call and leave your orders.

BEACH, SOVEREIGN & CO.

WOODLAND, Feb. 5, 1873. fe8-tf

J. H. BROGAN,

General Undertaker,

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Smith in this branch of the business, may be found at all times at the

Old Postoffice Building,

Opposite the Store of Geo. Lewald & Co.

Funerals Promptly Attended to,

—AND—

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

☞ He has the **FINEST OF HEARSES.**

J. H. BROGAN.

WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. mh7-3m

A. GRIGGS,

DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES,

BUTTER, EGGS, CHICKENS,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, FRUITS, ETC.,

MASONIC BLOCK, Main St. Woodland.

I take this opportunity of thanking my patrons for past favors and to request a continuance of the same; also to state that I wish to deal on a cash or ready-pay principle, and will sell at the very lowest figures.

☞ All goods delivered within the Corporation free of charge. mh8-3m

THE

"Silver Tongue" ORGANS!

Manufactured by

E. P. NEEDHAM & SON,

143, 145 & 147 East 23d St., New York.

ESTABLISHED IN 1846.

Responsible parties applying for agencies in sections still unsupplied, will receive prompt attention and liberal inducements. Parties residing at a distance from our authorized agents may order from our factory. Send for illustrated price list. fe8-3m

GEO. LEWALD & Co,

(Successors to FLEISHMAN & KAUFMAN)

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

CROCKERY,

HARDWARE,

OILS, PAINTS AND WALL-PAPER.

Orders received for all kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS!

Agents for

Wood's Self-Raking Reaper!

—AND—

NEW IRON MOWER!

COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Goods Sold at Low Prices and on Reasonable Terms.

☞ MR. KAUFMAN, of the late firm, is always on hand to attend to his old friends and patrons.

WOODLAND, Feb. 20, 1873. fe1-3m

Millinery, Dressmaking,

—AND—

STAMPING!

NEWEST FASHIONS IN MILLINERY!

LATEST STYLES IN DRESSMAKING!

A joint first-class Millinery and Dressmaking establishment has just been opened in the building ONE DOOR EAST OF G. M. EATON'S STORE, south side of Main st., Woodland.

The Millinery Department

Will be managed by MRS. PHILLIPS, lately from the East, and who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches.

The Dressmaking Department

Will be in charge of MRS. HACKNEY, who has given such general satisfaction in Woodland during the last two years.

STAMPING done to order on short notice.

A Select Assortment of Fancy Dry Goods constantly on hand.

The Ladies of Woodland and vicinity are respectfully invited to give us a call. Our prices will be reasonable.

ja18-3m MRS. HACKNEY, MRS. PHILLIPS.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELRY,

AND FANCY GOODS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Stationery and Musical Instruments, Etc.

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

G. W. GREENE,

MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite the Capital Hotel, Woodland, is the place to find an assortment in the above lines. An inspection of my stock is respectfully requested.

Besides a large stock of Watches, Clocks, Gold, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Lamps, Toys and Fancy Goods, I have all the Public School, College and Text Books required; also Religious and Miscellaneous Works, Music, Books, etc.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.

AGENCY OF THE

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

mh7-3m

KELSEY'S NURSERIES,

OAKLAND, ALAMEDA CO., CAL.

City Depot, 15 Battery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

[Established in 1852.]

Containing the largest and best assorted stock of Trees and Plants on the Pacific Coast,

—EMBRACING—

Fruit Trees and Plants

(Of all and every kind),

SHADE AND FOREST TREES,

Evergreen and Ornamental Trees and Plants, Flowering Shrubs,

Hot-House and Bedding Plants, Bulbs, Etc., Etc.

Send for Catalogue and Price Lists—Free on Application. ja4-3m1s

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. s14-1y

JUSTICES' BLANKS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, Etc.,—complete assortment. For sale at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE. no16-tf

COAL OIL, For sale at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

District Court Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SIXTH Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo.

JENNIE GIBSON, Plaintiff, against CHAS. GIBSON, Defendant.

Action brought in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and the Complaint filed in said County of Yolo, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to CHARLES GIBSON, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California in and for the County of Yolo, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said Complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony contracted between said Plaintiff and Defendant.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein prayed for.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, this 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

[L. S.] D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.
SAM. RULAND, Plaintiff's Att'y. [fe15-2m

Probate Notice.

Estate of James Griffin, deceased.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF THE County of Yolo, State of California:

It appearing to the Court and the Judge thereof by the Petition this day presented and filed by ANNIE E. GRIFFIN, Administratrix of the estate of JAMES GRIFFIN, deceased, praying for an order to sell Real Estate, that it is necessary to sell the real estate to pay the debts outstanding against the deceased, and the debts, expenses and charges of the administration—

It is therefore ordered by the Court that all persons interested in the said estate appear before the said Probate Court on MONDAY, the SEVENTH DAY OF APRIL, A.D. 1873, at One o'clock P.M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, in Woodland, to show cause why an Order should not be granted to the Administratrix to sell so much of the real estate of the deceased as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in THE YOLO DEMOCRAT, a newspaper published in said County of Yolo.

March 3d, 1873.

J. A. HUTTON, Probate Judge.

Attest: A true copy. D. SCHINDLEIT, Clerk.
J. C. BALL, Attorney. mh8-5t

Probate Notice.

Estate of Henry Zirker, deceased.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF THE County of Yolo, State of California.

In pursuance of an order of this Court duly made and entered on this 14th day of March, 1873, Notice is hereby given that MONDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1873, at One o'clock of said day, at the Court room at Woodland, Yolo county, has been appointed for hearing the application of LENA ZIRKER, praying that a document now on file in this Court purporting to be the last will and testament of HENRY ZIRKER, deceased, be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary issue thereon to the said Lena Zirker, who is named therein as the Executrix, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and contest the same.

March 14th, 1873.

Attest: D. SCHINDLER, Clerk,
By D. M. BURNS, Deputy.
J. C. BALL, Attorney. mh15-3t

County Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that there are Funds in the Treasury to redeem all Warrants registered as follows:

ON THE ROAD FUND,
Prior to March 1st, 1871.
ON THE GENERAL FUND,
Prior to December 1st, 1871.
ON THE HOSPITAL FUND,
Prior to November 8th, 1871.

A. C. KEAN,
Treasurer Yolo County.
Woodland, March 8th, 1873. mh8-3t

Notice of Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING THIS day disposed of a half interest in their Merchandise business to Messrs. HAGAN & MANHEIM, of San Francisco, the same will be carried on hereafter, under the firm name of "Drosbach, Bane & Co."

DROSBACH & BANE.

Davisville, March 10th, 1873.

The General Grain Business will be continued as heretofore on their own account by mh15-2w DROSBACH & BANE.

Monitor School Election.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE qualified electors of MONITOR SCHOOL DISTRICT that there will be an election held at the Monitor School House, county of Yolo, on SATURDAY, the FIFTH DAY OF APRIL, at Two o'clock P.M. of said day, for the purpose of voting a tax sufficient to raise the sum of One Thousand Dollars to build a new School House.

MILTON DALE,
FERD. SCHLIEMAN,
E. G. BURGER,
Trustees.

mh15-3t

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Seth Howard, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE creditors of said estate requiring all persons having claims against the same to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers to me at my residence, Capay Valley, Cal., or to my Attorneys, FROST & BUSH, at their office, Woodland, Cal., within four months from the first publication of this notice.

MARY H. HOWARD,
mh15-5t Administratrix of said Estate.

A Card to the Suffering.

The writer of this notice will cheerfully send (free of charge) to all who request it, the RECEIPE for making and successfully using a very simple VEGETABLE REMEDY, that will be found a positive and Speedy cure for nervous debility, premature decay, loss of vitality and all forms of nervous affections, and the evils and disastrous consequences that follow in their train.

This remedy is entirely a product of the vegetable world. Its component parts are simple as nature herself is simple—harmless toward nature, yet powerful in opposing and eradicating disease. Consumptives, despondent and debilitated Nervous sufferers, do not fail to give this remedy a trial. It may save you from a life of misery or a premature grave. Letters of inquiry answered by return mail. Those who feel disposed will oblige by stating their symptoms—by so doing, beneficial suggestions may often be made. Address,

EDWARD BURNETT,
Tropical Nurseries, Albany, N. Y.

N.B.—Those suffering with incipient Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., &c., will find speedy and permanent relief in the above mentioned remedy.

It is at least worthy a trial, as the cost is nominally nothing. Respectfully,

fe22-8t EDWARD BURNETT.

WOODLAND MEAT MARKETS.

CHAS. H. DAVIS & CO., Proprietors.

Good Beef,

MUTTON, VEAL,

PORK, SAUSAGE, SALT MEATS, ETC.,

Constantly on hand. ja11-tf

NURSERY.

B. B. FRANKLIN & Co.,

OPP. CAPITAL HOTEL, WOODLAND.

Have for sale, at the lowest rates, a full assortment of

FRUIT, SHADE AND

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBBERY,

Flowering Plants, Flowers, Etc.,

Fresh from the various Nurseries. The supply will be kept up as the demand seems to require. ja11-3m

LAMPS, Argand Burners, the best Coal Oil Lamps in use. For sale at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

Summons.

RT OF THE SIXTH
State of California,
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District Court of the
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The Yolo Democrat.

Saturday, March 22d, 1873.

Agents for the Yolo Democrat.

THOMAS BOYCE, L. P. FISHER, BEAN & Co., and W. B. LAKE are authorized agents of this paper at San Francisco.

GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our authorized agents in New York.

LOCAL AGENTS:

D. B. GOODE.....Agent at Large.
J. J. AMMONS.....do do
R. R. DARBY.....Cottonwood.
HARLING, WELCH & Co.....Buckeye.
J. W. SNOWBALL.....Knight's Landing.
A. J. HALL.....Cacheville.
JAMES J. O'NEAL.....Davisville.
W. M. GREEN.....Washington.

C. P. R. R.

On and after Sunday, March 9th, 1873, Trains will leave Woodland as follows:

—LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS—.

For Sacramento and San Francisco.. *6:45 A.M.
" Sacramento and San Francisco. †10:57 A.M.
" Knights Landing.....*11:55 A.M.
" Sacramento and San Francisco.. *3:40 P.M.
" Knights Landing.....†5:08 P.M.
" Knights Landing.....*8:55 P.M.

*Sundays excepted. † Sundays only.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't. T. H. GOODMAN, G. P. & T. A.

mh15]

Town and County Matters

STAR (*) NOTICES in the local column will hereafter be charged 10 cents a line for the first, and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Farmers' Club Meeting.

SATURDAY, March 15th, 1873.

Club met and was called to order by F. S. Freeman. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

S. P. Pond, D. Fisher, Chas. Coil, Samuel Gould and J. W. Freeman proposed and separately elected members of the Club.

The discussion of the Sack question being the order for the day, W. M. Jackson, F. S. Freeman, and other members of the Club made some very practical and useful remarks.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to ascertain the best terms on which sacks can be obtained and report at the next meeting.

W. M. Jackson, J. A. Hutton and S. P. Pond were appointed said committe, to which, on motion, of J. A. Hutton, F. S. Freeman was added.

A. Abele was proposed and elected a member of the Club.

The question of "Storage of Grain" was proposed by W. M. Jackson for discussion at the next regular meeting, and carried.

On motion of J. A. Hutton, W. M. Jackson was elected Treasurer of the Club to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Chas. H. Gray.

There being no further business, the Club adjourned.

D. SCHINDLER, Sec'y.

TRIAL JURORS.—The following is a list of the persons summoned to appear and serve as Trial Jurors at the April Term of the Yolo County Court: Beamer R H, Tabor George, Smith James, Haines Zach, Newton R H, Griffin Thos P, Jackson Wm M, Myers B F, Brown F M, Armstrong Robert, Burnett James G, Furry Henry, Sill Giles E, Hoppin N, Cook Thomas, Miller Joseph, Baird Thomas, Tomer Henry, Ridley James, Billings Thos, Porter J A C, Duncan Wm H, Marders A R, Bray Wm, Croco Snyder, Eckles Christian, Henry John, Bingham J D, Bayliss Jesse, Alford W C, Barney Carey, Magee Thomas, Jackson B F, Hubbard C, Glasscock P S, Scott M G.

ENTERPRISING BUSINESS HOUSE.—We call attention of the goods purchasing public to the new advertisement of Messrs. Gosliner & Co., of the San Francisco Auction Store. These gentlemen started business in this place three months ago and have done a lively trade ever since. Judging by their increased advertisement—a full column—they find it pays to advertise. Rely on it, business men, money expended for printer's ink *does come back again* four fold. There is no mistake about it.

PLEASANT PARTY.—The social party by Wood & Simpson's Band on Tuesday evening was very well attended and passed off very pleasantly. The music is spoken of as simply splended—five instruments, all in the hands of first-class musicians. There were between seventy and eighty couples in attendance. A good thing about it was that it was not kept up till daylight, ceasing about two o'clock. They intend to have another in a few weeks, of which due notice will be given.

MAY DAY BALL.—The Red Men of Shawnee Tribe, Woodland, have decided to give a grand ball on the evening of the 1st of May next. A committee of arrangements has been appointed and preparations are now making for one of the most extensive affairs of the kind ever held in our town. Further notice will soon be given by posters and in these columns, wherein particulars will be stated.

FIRE.—Mr. E. A. Dutschke, informs us that on Saturday last, at mid-day, his barn, 28 by 36, was set on fire by some malicious person and burned to the ground together with its contents, including a lot of household furniture, carpenter's and farming tools, harness, provisions, feed, etc. He estimates his loss at $600—not insured.

FANCY POULTRY.—A fine lot of the best breeds of fowls arrived at this place on Thursday night by Wells & Fargo's Express, from Vermillion, Ohio—for Dr. Prather a trio of Houdans, and for Dr. Thomas trios each of Partridge Cochins, Black Breasted Red Game, and White Leghorns—all in fine condition and well worth seeing.

LECTURES.—The course of lectures at the new church announced last week were resumed last evening and are to continue over Sunday.

Apportionment of School Funds.

WOODLAND, March 15th, 1873.

A. C. KEAN, Treasurer Yolo county: I herewith return you the apportionment of State School Fund made this day. The amount apportioned is $4,433.11. The amount per child is $2.11.

Districts.	No. Pupils.	Amts
Grand Island	11	$23 21
Grafton	140	295 40
Buchanan	40	84 40
Eureka	52	109 72
Cacheville	57	120 27
Monitor	43	90 73
Liberty	40	84 40
Enterprise	11	23 21
Prairie	44	92 84
North Grafton	44	92 81
Clover	47	99 17
Haight	23	48 53
Center	39	82 29
Fairview	29	61 19
Cañon	53	111 83
Capay	49	103 39
Cottonwood	63	132 93
Gordon	60	126 60
Union	37	78 07
Buckeye	40	84 40
Pine Grove	24	50 64
Fairfield	33	69 63
Yolo	91	192 01
Cache Creek	34	71 74
Woodland	373	787 03
Woodland Prairie	20	42 20
Fillmore	45	94 95
Mount Pleasant	28	59 08
Pleasant Prairie	46	97 06
Plainfield	87	183 57
Spring Lake	21	44 31
Willow Slough	24	50 64
North Putah	39	82 29
Monument	24	50 64
Washington	125	263 75
Sacramento River	33	69 63
Lisbon	31	65 41
Merritt	35	73 85
Franklin	24	50 64
Vernon	20	42 20
Montgomery	22	46 42
Totals	2,101	$4,433 11

Respectfully submitted,
G. N. FREEMAN,
Supt. Com. Schools.

ROLL OF HONOR of Fillmore District for the month ending March 14th, 1873:

FIRST GRADE.

Susan Harlan	99	Stephen Fisher	98
Zella Browning	99	Nannie Lucas	97
Grace Kincheloe	99	Victorine Harlan	97
Katie Fisher	99	Ruth Lucas	98
Frank Knauer	99	Genie Day	98
Tillie Browning	98	Mary Lucas	97
Sophie Kincheloe	98		

SECOND GRADE.

Lizzie Morris	99	Mary Ralston	95
Grace Harlan	99	Warren Hoard	95
Josiah Gould	97	John Day	94
Harvey Ralston	96	George Gould	94
Charley Browning	98	Willie Harlan	92
Eva Kincheloe	95		

THIRD GRADE.

Sallie Lucas	99	Katie Ralston	98
Clarence Day	96	Grace Barnes	95
Annie Harlan	96	Albert Gould	95
Johnny Bray	96	Low Ralston	94
Johnny Morris	95	George Lucas	93

Those standing below 90 per cent. are not reported.

FRANK A. PEDLAR, Teacher.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Friday noon, March 21st:

Bloomfield William
Bank, C
Blanding, Wm
Brown, James
Brown, T A
Coffman, Mrs Kate
Coon, Miss Adell
Green, James
Jacobs, Byron
Rollins, Nelson
Raymond, Walter
Richards, Wm B
Stoddard, Mrs Rosa

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised."

T. C. POCKMAN, Postmaster.

NEW SPRING GOODS.—Those ladies who wish to adorn themselves with the latest styles of dress goods should take occasion to call upon Geo. Lewald & Co. Gentlemen, also, can be suited with their fine stock of ready made clothing. Besides these lines of goods, the house has laid in heavy consignments of dry goods, carpets, groceries, crockery, and indeed everything required in a family. Don't fail to see for yourselves.

RAINFALL.—Below is the rainfall for the season according to the rain gauge kept at the County Hospital:

	Inches.
November	0.43
December	4.96
January	1.25
February	2.81
March	0.56
Total for the season	10.04

For the week ending March 21st, 9 A. M., 0.15.

DELINQUENT TAX ROLL.—The delinquent tax roll is now in the hands of the Auditor, to whom payments should be made immediately. The amount remaining uncollected is $3,788.74. The total roll footed up $146,434.55, which shows that $142,645.81 had been collected before the roll was turned over to the Auditor.

CRAFT HOUSE.—Mr. L. F. Craft, owner of the Craft Hotel, has assumed the management of this house himself, retaining Mr. Furniss to assist him in carrying it on, and we are informed the house is doing an excellent business. The public are referred to Mr. Craft's card for particulars.

DAVISVILLE FARMERS' CLUB.—A meeting has been called at Davisville for Saturday next, March 29th, for the purpose of organizing a Farmers' Club. We trust the farmers about Davisville will attend to this matter and thereby look to their own interest.

SALE OF LIVERY PROPERTY.—Posters have been issued advertising the sale of their livery property by Messrs. Yardley & Ebi of Knights Landing, at auction, on Monday, March 31st, including building and lot, horses, carriages, wagons, harness etc.

NEW FIRM.—Stuart & Engman is the name of a new firm in the painting business over Beach, Sovoreign & Co's Wagon Shop. Mr. Stuart is recently from Sacramento and we are told thoroughly understand every department of the business.

LUMBER.—The Schooner Geo. Louis, from Fisk's Mills, arrived at Vallejo on the 15th, inst. with a Cargo of 60 M feet of Lumber. Also same date Schooner Porpoise with Cargo of 6,300 fence Posts for R. H. Newton & Co.

DEDICATION.—The Methodist Church at Cacheville will be formally dedicated on Sunday (to-morrow) March 23d. Rev. Dr. Thomas, of San Francisco, officiating. The public are respectfully invited.

UNDELIVERED MESSAGES.—Messages remain in the telegraph office for Nannie Gordon and C. L. Sloat.

SOCIAL PARTIES.—Messrs. Church & Jones will continue their Social Dancing Parties, with Instructions, at Central Hall, every Monday evening until further notice.

FOR THE VERY BEST PHOTOGRAPHS, go to Bradley & Rulofson's Gallery, without stairs *via Ascend in the Elevator*—429 Montgomery St, San Francisco.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.—Latimer gives this illustration: "In some spring freshet, a river widely washed its shores and rent away a bough wheron a bird had built a cottage for her summer hope. Down the white and whirling stream drifted the green branch, with its wicker cup of unfledged song, and fluttering beside it went the mother bird. Unheeding the roaring river, on she went, her cries of agony and fear piercing the pauses in the storm. How like the love of an old fashioned mother, who followed the child she had plucked from her heart, all over the world. Swept away by passion that child might be, it mattered not; though he was bearing away with him the fragrance of the shattered roof-tree, yet that mother was with him, a Ruth through all his life, and a Rachel at his death.

MASONIC INSTALLATION AT BUCKEYE.—The following Officers of Buckeye Lodge, No 195, F. and A. M., were installed by A. C. Kean, P. M. of Woodland Lodge, No 156, F. & A. M. on the 8th of March: Thos. W. Guthrie W. M.; Stephen A. Howard, S. W.; Bilford G. Tadlock, J. W.; Edward G. Bray, Treasurer; Henry A. Hill, Secretary; Meredith R. York, S. D.; Joseph J. Stephens J. D.; Micajah O. Harling and Ambrose R. Marders, Stewards; Elbert Tadlock, Marshal; John W. Lowry, Tyler.

A TRUE BALSAM.—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is truly a balsam. It contains the balsamic principle of the Wild Cherry, the balsamic properties of tar and of pine. Its ingredients are all balsamic. Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, and Consumption speedily disappear under its balsamic influence.

MARRIED.

Near Cottonwood, Yolo county, March 20th, by Elder J. N. Pendegast, R. G. Tadlock and Miss Alice G. Collett.

At Capay Valley, March 9th, by Ed. E. Perkins, Justice of the Peace, James P. Root to Melecnia Clark.

DIED.

At the residence of Richard Philliber, in Davisville, March 19th, Wm. Norton, aged 73 years.

On Sunday evening, March 16th, after a long and painful iness, John Benner, son of Henry and Hattie Dethl, aged 3 years 9 months and six days.

And must we bid farewell to thee, bright gem
of youth and love?
Shall we behold thy face no more, until we
meet above?
Ah! yes, alas, too true it is; thy God hath
called thee home;
But hard it is for us to say, "Father, thy will
be done."
"'Tis always thus, 'tis always thus;" it ever
has been so;
The fairest, dearest, best beloved, are always
first to go;
But, yet, we will not grieve for thee; our tears
we will repel;
We'll teach our hearts with truth to say:
"Thou doest all things well."

Religious Services.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Elder J. N. Pendegast. Services at the Chapel every Sabbath at 11 A.M. and 7.00 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.00.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Preaching every Sunday, in Central Hall, by Rev. S. R. Rosboro, at 11 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. All are invited. Sabbath School immediately after the morning services.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. A. R. Sherill, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7.00 P. M. Seats free. Sabbath Schoolat 9.30 A. M. Prayer-meeting, Thursday evening at 7.00, and Class-meeting on Monday evening at 7.00 o'clock, at the Church.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Mass will be celebrated in the Court House, Woodland, at 11:30 A. M., on the first, third and fourth Sundays, and in Davisville on the second Sunday of each month.

Courts of Yolo County.

DISTRICT COURT—Hon. Lewis Ramage, Judge; D. Schindler, Clerk. Regular Terms commence on the third Monday in May, September and January.

COUNTY COURT—Hon. J. A. Hutton, Judge; D. Schindler, Clerk. Regular terms, on the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

PROBATE COURT—Hon. J. A. Hutton, Judge; D. Schindler, Clerk. Regular terms, same as County Court.

Board of Supervisors.

Geo. H. Swingle, President; E. Roberts, R. Megowan. Regular meetings, on the first Monday in February, May, August and November

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IT IS a well-known fact that Dyspepsia and Indigestion are the causes of nearly all the diseases that the human body is heir to; then why pay enormous doctor's bills? By using Dr. Henley's celebrated I X L Bitters they can be thoroughly eradicated from the system and new life imparted to the sufferer. Read physician's certificates in advertisement in another column. mh8-3m

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,
VOLUME FIFTY-SIX, 1873.

THE SCIENCE OF MIND is the central point around which revolves the whole circle of sciences. It is the key to universal knowledge, and SELF KNOWLEDGE is the key to the Science of Mind.

PHRENOLOGY, the basis of Mental Philosophy. Shows how human character and capacity are related to the universal laws; and how humanity is harmonized with Divinity.

"KNOW THYSELF."—Since the Grecian sage inscribed those immortal words on the Temple of Delphi, the world has struggled toward a solution of the problems of human existence.

THE ORIGIN OF RACES, involving the Origin of Life, earnestly discussed by Ethnologists and Physiologists, cannot fail to interest the truth-seeker.

PHYSIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY are prominent features; embracing the subject of Soul, Mind, Bodily Structures and Functions, Social Relations, Education, Religion, Criminal Jurisprudence, etc.

PHYSIOGNOMY AND TEMPERAMENTS. Signs of Character, Peculiarities of Organization considered, with Illustrations from life.

SELF-IMPROVEMENT.—All the gains of Science and Art should be applied to perfecting ourselves and improving the race.

HAPPY HOMES are the result of a normal education and development, and a life according to the laws of life.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR 1873 will keep pace with the march of events, Scientific, Social and Political, and seek to declare the good and true.

TERMS—Monthly, at $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 20 cents. Clubs of ten or more, $2 each. And the

ANXIOUS MOTHER,

A splendid OIL CHROMO, price $5, given to every subscriber. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, $3; THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH, $2 and the Chromo, $5, all for $1.50. Our Chromo is now Ready for Delivery. If sent by mail, mounted and varnished, ready for framing, 30 cents extra required. Agents wanted. Cash commission given. Address S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, N. Y. mr1

THE BEST
.....AND.....
CHEAPEST

Place to buy what you need is at the

Chicago C. O. D. Store,

OPPOSITE THE CAPITAL HOTEL,

WOODLAND.

The "Taller" Wagon and Red Flag is there; Capting aboard, and all hands on deck. ja4-tf

BLACK RALPH.

This celebrated young trotting Stallion will make the season of 1873 alternately at Knights Landing and Woodland. For particulars see posters.

N.B.—Breeders of fine stock should take a look at him before contracting elsewhere. mh8-2m GEORGE ELLIS.

1873. 1873.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS'

Worth of Goods to be sold at the lowest possible rates. We have received the Largest and Best Selected Stock of

Spring Dress Goods!

Ever brought to this market, embracing all

THE LATEST STYLES!

We cordially invite our patrons and friends to call and examine our stock and satisfy themselves of the superior quality of our

NEW SPRING GOODS!

An Entire New Line of

Ladies' Hosiery

—AND—

UNDERWEAR!

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

MEN'S,

BOYS',

YOUTHS' and

CHILDREN'S

Ready Made Clothing!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SAN FRANCISCO MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES!

As all desire to purchase where they can obtain the greatest value for their money, we would invite all who are judges of STOCK WORK and PRICES to call and examine our stock in this line.

OUR GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT

IS COMPLETE IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

Thankful for past favors we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, and assure the public that we will do our best to please all.

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.
fe22-3m

ONLY THIRTY DAYS,
THIRTY DAYS,
THIRTY DAYS.

CLEARING OUT,
CLEARING OUT,
CLEARING OUT!

AT COST,
AT COST,
AT COST!

Our immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods must be reduced, therefore we offer to the public a Clearing Out Sale for Thirty Days, at Cost Price.

Call and Examine for Yourself.

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.

de21-3m

LAPSED LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES,

PAID UNDER THE MASSACHUSETTS NON-FORFEITURE LAW,

AT THE SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY, BY THE

New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF BOSTON.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TIME OF DEATH.	AMOUNT PAID.
A. E. C. Miller	Portland, O.		
J. W. Jones	Colusa, Cal.		
T. B. Baldwin	Colusa, Cal.		
D. Sample	Three months		$ 5,000
G. L. Potter	Fourteen months		1,000
G. L. Peel	Colusa, Cal.		1,000
H. Calden	Walnut Creek, Cal.		1,000
W. Salter	Eleven months		5,000
C. C. Stevens	Princeton, Cal.		3,000
W. Salter	Four months		3,000
Sacramento, Cal.	Two months		2,500
Darville, Cal.	Four months		10,000
Hope Bay, L. I.	Eleven months		5,000
Sacramento, Cal.	One month		3,000
Cherokee Flat, Cal.	Four months		2,500
	Eighteen months		1,000
	Eighteen months		3,000

THE MAIN POINTS OF THE LAW UNDER WHICH THE ABOVE CLAIMS WERE PAID:

No insurance on Life shall be forfeited by non-payment of premium.

The net value of the Policy shall be ascertained at the time of the lapse of premium, and be considered a net single premium of temporary insurance.

If the death of the party occurs within the term of temporary insurance, the company shall be bound to pay the whole Policy, the same as if there had been no lapse of Premium, with the exception that the premiums due, with interest to date of death, shall be deducted from the face of the policy.

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Was incorporated in 1835. It has accumulated assets of

$11,000,000.00.

THE PREMIUMS OF THIS COMPANY ARE THE SAME AS THOSE OF COMPANIES THAT COMPEL THE INSURED TO FORFEIT WHAT THEY HAVE PAID IN CASE OF NON-PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS WHEN DUE.

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL

Has the smallest ratio of Expense of any Company in the United States.

Over Four Hundred Members in Yolo County

Can testify favorably to the working of this Company during the past ten years.

NOTE.

The Massachusetts Reports for 1868 show that during the previous year there were 40,000 Policies, insuring $100,000,000, forfeited to the Companies by the insured in the United States. The lapse of these 40,000 Policies involved the loss of a very heavy amount of money to those who took them out, and transferred it to those who had no rightful claim to it. And this fact enforces the wisdom of a law like that of Massachusetts, which interposes to prevent forfeiture, and appropriates the money to the insurance of those who paid it.

The payment of the above claims by the

NEW ENGLAND

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO'Y

OF BOSTON,

Demonstrates the great benefit of this law to the insurers in the New England on this coast.

WALLACE EVERSON, Gen'l Agent
For the Pacific Coast.

Pacific Branch Office, Northeast corner of California and Sansome streets, San Francisco.

GEO. D. FISKE & Co.,

AGENTS FOR YOLO COUNTY,

Office: Masonic Block, Woodland.
de28-3m

W. S. HUSTON. | R. M. HUSTON. | R. T. HUSTON.

NEW BUSINESS FIRM

—AT—

KNIGHT'S LANDING!

Huston Brothers,

SUCCESSORS TO

HUSTON & GOLDMAN

KNIGHT'S LANDING,

YOLO COUNTY,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

HARDWARE,

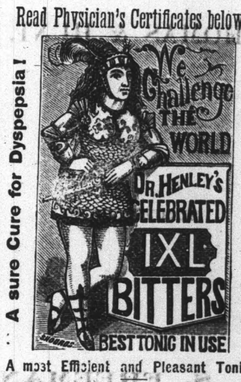
—AND—

ALL KINDS OF

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

fe15-tf

Read Physician's Certificates below!!



A most Efficient and Pleasant Tonic.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever tried. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the blood and liver, and irregularities of the digestive organs.

Headache, Biliousness, and Constipation, General Debility and Loss of Appetite, are all caused by the derangement of the Stomach, Liver and other functionaries of the system. The I X L Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

The I X L Bitters are sold only in glass; to sell other than the genuine article out of our bottles is felony, and we will, when detected, prosecute such parties to the full extent of the law.

CERTIFICATES.

MESSRS. H. EPSTEIN & CO.

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that agreeably to your wish I have carefully tested and examined the sample of your I X L Bitters, which you sent me, and find it not only an agreeable Bitters, but also one that cannot fail to be beneficial as a tonic and promoter of Digestion.

G. HOLLAND, M.D.
CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL,
San Francisco, June 20th, 1871.

I have carefully examined Dr. Henley's I X L Bitters, and have failed to detect anything which could injure even the most delicate constitution. From the composition of the Bitters, as far as I am able to determine it, I should judge that the I X L Bitters must be a very efficient remedy in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and similar complaints, being composed of a number of vegetable drugs which are principally used in diseases of that nature, and are of the greatest efficacy in their cure.

F. H. ENGLES, M.D.,
Ass't Res. Physician Apothecary C. & C Hospital.

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, July 21st, 1871.

MESSRS. H. EPSTEIN & CO.—Gents: I have made a careful examination of your I X L Bitters, and have found them entirely free of deleterious mineral substances. Yours, etc.

LOUIS FALKENAU, State Assayer.

Beware of Counterfeits. None genuine without Dr. Henley's signature across the top of each bottle.

Every Family should have a Bottle in the house. Sold everywhere.

H. EPSTEIN & CO.,
Sole Proprietors.
No. 518 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.
mh8-3m

RANCH FOR SALE!

The undersigned offers for sale the well improved farm known as the

Cottonwood Ranch,

Situated at Cottonwood, Yolo County, embracing three hundred and eight acres, more or less.

There is a store and several other buildings on the property. Also five acres in bearing grape vines. The land is of the best quality. For particulars enquire of

CHARLES HEINRICH,
fe1-3m Cor. Third and L Sts. Sacramento.

$50,000.00

To Loan on approved Real Estate security, by

Geo. D. Fiske & Co.,
no16-tf Masonic Block.

PAINTS AND OILS,
For sale at
SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

YOLO COUNTY

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

READ & WELCH, Proprietors.

In this establishment can be found anything under the head of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

—INCLUDING—

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, CAPS,

Trunks, Valises, Knives,

POCKET BOOKS, COMBS,

And a list of

OTHER ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

P.S.—Call for the best genuine home-made

BUCK GLOVES!

fe15

E. Bynum & Co.,

COR. ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,

Main St., Woodland,

Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

For Medicinal Purposes,

—AND—

EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND IN A

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE!

—ALSO—

A Large Stock of Stationery,

—CONSISTING OF—

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS

BLANK BOOKS, DIARIES, MEMORANDUMS, ETC., ETC.

A Fine Stock

—OF—

TOBACCO and CIGARS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Prescriptions Carefully

AND ACCURATELY

Compounded—Day or Night—

—BY A—

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRUGGIST.

Nothing but the Purest Medicines Used.
mh8-3m

SCHOOL BOOKS!

—AT—

SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

A Fine Stock of

School Books,
Miscellaneous Books,
Stationery,
Initial Note,
Diaries, Etc.

TOILET PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, HAIR OILS, SOAPS, HAIR BRUSHES, ETC.

Also, a Complete Assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

GLASS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, LEGAL BLANKS.

Also, FINE PORT AND SHERRY WINES,

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,

COGNAC BRANDY,

Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Etc.

All of the purest quality for medicinal use.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours by a thoroughly competent druggist.

J. L. SIMPSON,
(Read & Magee's old stand,) Main street.
de21-tf WOODLAND.

IMPROVE YOUR POULTRY.

It Costs no More

TO KEEP

GOOD FOWLS

Than Poor Ones.

Oakland Poultry Yards,

Cor. 16th & Castro sts., Oakland, Cal.

Season of 1873.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from the largest and Best Bred Fowls in the WORLD, carefully packed in Patent Boxes and guaranteed to carry safely any distance.

THE VARIETIES COMPRISE Dark and Light Brahmas, Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins, White Leghorns, Houdans, Silver and Golden Spangled Polish, Black Spanish, Crevecœurs, Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks, Bronze Turkeys, and Sebright and Game Bantams.

Send stamp for Illustrated circular to GEO. B. BAYLEY, importer and breeder of Choice Poultry, P. O. Box 659, San Francisco; also, agent for the *Poultry World*, a monthly illustrated journal, devoted entirely to Poultry; tells how to keep Fowls for *Profit*; a complete repository of information on the subject. Subscription only $1.25 a year. Agents wanted in every town in the State. Address P. O. Box 659, S. F.

Please state in what paper you saw this advertisement. fe15-3m

BLUE STONE—EASTERN,
For sale at
SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

WINDOW GLASS, All Sizes,
For sale at
SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

ATLANTIC Lead, Linseed Oil, Paints in quantity, also Paint Brushes, at
E. BYNUM & CO'S.

The Yolo Democrat.

Saturday, March 22d, 1873.

Festive Farmers.

We observe that the Central New York Farmers' Club has been doing a sensible thing, inasmuch as it has been eating what is called its Annual Dinner at Utica. The feast being styled a yearly one, we are given to understand that such banquets have heretofore been consumed, and are hereafter to be consumed, or that it is reasonable to suppose that said farmers have established a custom that will be honored in annual observances. We find long accounts of this dinner in the local paper, and a jolly time the farmers seem to have had of it. Not only were the husbandmen there, but also the husbandwomen, with their daughters, together with numerous Uticans, who are described as "farmer at least in spirit." We judge that the viands were consumed with a good healthy appetite, because the report says that "a look of satiety was assumed by all at the conclusion of the dinner." This is rather alarming, but we sincerely trust that nobody ate too much. A healthy farmer's appetite may sometimes get the better of his judgment. On the other hand, there is excellent reason why those who supply good dinners to the rest of mankind should themselves occasionaly indulge in one. Dr. Johnson's line recurs to us:

"Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat."

Now though there is no reason why an agriculturist should be fat, there is equally little reason why he should be underlean. Moreover, the effect of a good social feast in stimulating the brain was particularly observed at the dinner. The company was not "pent up," whatever Utica itself may have been.

All vocations require recreation; the farmer's calling is more likely than another to lapse into isolated routine. Farmers should know each other, should make each other's company, and gather wisdom by contact. We trust that the Utica dinner will have a good effect upon the crops of New York, and there is no reason why it should not.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Paying Themselves.

Whatever they may have done or left undone for the people, says the Baltimore *Sun*, members of Congress, in the last moments of the session, were not unmindful of themselves. For fear, perhaps, that they might not receive from their constituents the reward of "good and faithful servants," they resolved to reward themselves. It must be confessed that they have done so handsomely. They have voted the increase of their own salaries with no niggard hand. Under the disinterested lead of General Butler, whose motive in the matter may certainly be conceded to be "above suspicion," the House amended the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, as it came back from the Senate, so as to give the President $50,000, Vice-President and Speaker $10,000, judges of the Supreme Court $10,000, Senators and Representatives $6,500. In this shape the bill went to a conference committee of the two houses, and was reported back, making the salary of Senators and Representatives $7,500, instead of $6,500. In this form it passed, with a proviso that, as to the salaries of Congressmen, it should take effect from March 4th 1871. Thus Congress have voted themselves an addition of $5,000 back pay for the last two years. The point of order that members could not vote upon a bill in which they were personally interested was simply laughed down, and by the votes of men whose terms expired on the 4th of March, 1873, and who scrupled not to make this last "raid upon the treasury," the bill was passed. All of the Maryland delegation who were present voted against the increase. While the vote was being put the Speaker (Mr. Blaine) had the tact, upon his own motion, to make the increase of the Speaker's salary to begin "hereafter," instead of from March 4th, 1871, thereby taking himself out of the "ring."

HOW TO BECOME A MILLIONAIRE.—John McDonough, the millionaire of New Orleans, has engraved upon his tomb a series of maxims he prescribed as the rule for his guidance through life, and to which his success in business is mainly attributed. They contain so much wisdom that we copy them:

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF MY LIFE, 1804.

Remember always that labor is one of the conditions of our existence. Time is gold; throw not one minute away, but place each one to account. Do unto all men as ye would be done by. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. Never bid another do what you can do yourself. Never covet what is not your own. Never think any matter so trifling as not to deserve notice. Never give out that which does not at first come in. Never spend but to produce. Let the greatest order regulate the transactions of your life. Study in your life to do the greatest amount of good. Deprive yourselves of nothing necessary to your comfort, but live in an honorable simplicity. Labor, then, to the last moment of your existence. Pursue strictly the above rules, and the Divine blessing and riches of every kind will flow upon you to your heart's content. But first of all, remember that the chief and great duty of your life should be to tend, by all means in your power, to the honor and glory of our Divine Creator.

The conclusion to which I have arrived is, that without temperance there is no health; without virtue no order; without religion no happiness; and that the aim of our being is to live righteously, wisely and soberly.

JOHN MCDONOUGH.

New Orleans, March 9, 1804.

PROFANITY.—Profanity never did any man the least good. No man is the richer, or happier, or wiser for it. It is disgusting to the refined, abominable to the good, insulting to those with whom we associate, degrading to the mind, unprofitable, needless, and injurious to society.

Of all bad habits that can attach themselves to man, swearing, merely from a business point of view, appears foolish, inexcusable. It is a habit from which there is no possible good but always probable evil. The tippler, in his mirth, finds an apology, the thief steals for gain, the murderer in common with all other criminals, find some excuse to mitigate his guilt; who ever heard of a man even attempting a justification for profanity? Unlike kindred bad habits, it is wicked and useless without recompense, even in the eyes of your own profane associates, while all moral and respectable people condemn and despise you. Why, then, swear?

THE Federal Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, New Hampshire decrees that Protestants only shall hold office.

JAMES SIBLEY. W. E. CALLEN.

Removal.

The lease of the

Yolo Planing Mill,

Expired on the 17th instant.

We hereby give notice that we have rebuilt said Mill, and put in a new engine with ample power, and are now setting up new and improved machinery on the corner of Oak Avenue and Railroad street, south of the College, and, as said lease has expired, we are fully prepared to do a general milling business in all its departments.

DOORS, SASH, MOULDING, ETC.,

DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES,

BRACKETS,

Planing,
Scroll Sawing,
Wood Turning.

WINE AND WATER TANKS MADE TO ORDER

General Jobbing, Contracting

—AND—

HOUSE-BUILDING BUSINESS!

All Work Warranted.

Mechanics are invited to give us a call for all kinds of Mill work, Sawing, Planing and Turning.

Thankful for past favors we respectfully ask our old friends the public to give us a call.

WOODLAND, July 8th, 1872.

ja18-3m **SIBLEY & CALLEN.**

LUMBER!

NEW DEALERS IN THE FIELD.

L. B. RUGGLES. JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH.

RUGGLES & HOLLINGSWORTH.

SUCCESSORS TO P. C. ROBERTSON,

—AT THE—

OLD ESTABLISHED YARD,

South of Main St., near the Railroad,

WOODLAND.

It is our intention to keep on hand every kind

—OF—

BUILDING

—AND—

FENCING LUMBER!

Fence Posts,
Shakes,
Shingles,
Doors,
Windows,
Blinds,
Laths,
Lime,
Hair, Cement, Plaster, Etc.

All Orders Promptly Filled on Liberal Terms to the Purchaser.

fe1-3m RUGGLES & HOLLINGSWORTH.

THOMAS & HUNT,

SUCCESSORS TO

F. S. FREEMAN,

CORNER FIRST AND SOUTH STS.,

WOODLAND,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

—AND—

GRAIN.

ja11-3m

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM — PURELY

D. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA ALCOHOL

EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain longun well, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual on the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Typesetters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS twice a week.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safe-guard in cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef-steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

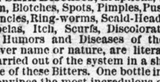
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

se7-comly

CITY LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLES.

FIRE  PROOF.

BEAMER & FORD, Propr's,

MAIN ST., WOODLAND,

Opposite Exchange Hotel.

FINE TEAMS, BUGGIES AND SADDLE HORSES TO LET.

Particular attention paid to transient customers and boarding horses. Good stabling and competent hostlers always in attendance.

mh8-3m FORD & BEAMER.

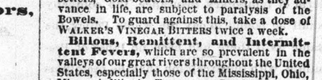
FURNITURE STORE

—AND—

Cabinet Shop

South side of Main street, next to the Woodland Market and opposite El Dorado Livery Stable,

WOODLAND.



ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE

FURNITURE,

Spring Matresses, Lounges, &c., constantly on hand and fitted up to order.

COFFINS OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES furnished on short notice.

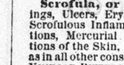
REPAIRING.—All kinds of Furniture neatly and cheaply repaired.

ja18-3m P. KRELLENBERG.

NEW PAINT SHOP.

W. S. SPENCE,

HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTER,



All kinds of Painting promptly and satisfactorily executed.

Shop in the rear of Dunphey's blacksmith and wagon shop, opposite Exchange Hotel, Woodland. ja11-3m

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS may be had at Green's Jewelry and Book Store.

A. G. RUGGLES. T. B. REINDOLLAR.

RUGGLES & REINDOLLAR,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
Brushes,
Perfumery,
BOOKS, STATIONERY, LAMPS,

And everything found in a

First-Class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions

ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED,

Day or night, by

T. B. REINDOLLAR,

APOTHECARY.

ONE DOOR WEST OF PORTER'S STORE, OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE.

ja23-3m Woodland.

C. H. GRAY. H. B. WOOD

GRAY & WOOD,

(SUCCESSORS TO GRAY & FREEMAN),

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements

MACHINERY,

HARDWARE

Wooden-Ware,

Paints and Oils,

MAIN STREET,

WOODLAND.

We are fully supplied with the Latest Improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which we will sell at

San Francisco Prices!

We would also call attention to our IRON and WOOD-WORKERS' TOOLS, and Stock in Trade, consisting of

Iron, Steel, Coal,
Springs, Axles, Bolts,
Nails, Locks,
Screws, Hinges, etc.

CASTINGS

FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY!

CUTLERY,

IN EVERY STYLE!

Cordage,
Blasting-Powder,
Fuse, Ammunition,
Wood and Willow-ware

In great variety

Our stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS, is large and complete, consisting of

Paints,
Oils,
Brushes,
Window-Glass,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly called to our Stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES!

fe3-3m GRAY & WOOD.

M. PETERSON,

HOUSE, SIGN AND

CARRIAGE PAINTER!

I have again resumed my old business, and am fully prepared to do all work in my line in the best manner and in the highest style of the Painter's art; such as House Painting, Graining, Marbling, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental Painting of every description. Also,

CEMENTING and PAINTING BRICK BUILDINGS,

Warranted permanent and water-proof.

SHOP ON MAIN ST., Woodland,

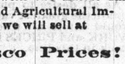
West of Washington Hall. de28-1y

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned having permanently located in Woodland, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. They are prepared to do work in the best style, such as



Graining, Marbling, Sign-Painting, Kalsomining, Etc.

None but the best materials used in our work.

Also, Sole Agents in Yolo County for W. S. READ & CO'S

UNIVERSAL LIQUID SLATING

FOR BLACKBOARDS.

Old Boards Repaired, and new ones put up on Plaster or Wood.

HOERNLEIN & STOCKWELL.

Office, one door south of Dr. Ray's office, near railroad, Woodland. fe22-3m

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufactory.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave Rag Carpets for all who want them.

PRICES.

I will weave Carpets for 50 cents per yard for fancy patterns, and 40 cents per yard for plain, and furnish the warp myself; if parties furnish the warp, from 30 to 30 cents per yard.

Flannel wove, cotton warp, 25 cts. per yard. Orders left at Porter's store.

ja18-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

WOODLAND BAKERY,

First Street,

Opposite Central Hall, near Capital Hotel.

O. SCHLUER, . Proprietor.

A Supply of

Bread, Cakes, Pies, Crackers,

Etc., always on hand, and delivered to any part of town if desired.

Balls and Parties

Supplied on short notice. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited. fe15-3m

Porter & Co.,

Dealers in all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Fruits and Vegetables,

FLOUR AND MEAL,

DAIRY PRODUCE, Etc., Etc.

In the New Brick Building, opposite the College,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

We are now fully prepared to supply Families with everything in the line of Provisions of every kind. Our store has been enlarged, enabling us to keep a larger assortment than ever before. We have an unsurpassed stock of

GROCERIES!

To which we ask the attention of this community, believing that it cannot be equalled in Yolo county. A full assortment of

VEGETABLES!

Will be found in our store at all times, and we shall keep fully up to the market in this department of trade.

FRUITS!

Will receive special attention, and choicest qualities be kept on hand, fresh, throughout the season of each variety.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Are particularly in our line, and purchasers can rely upon getting the best the market affords.

CROCKERY!

Has of late received considerable attention at our hands. We doubt if there is another house in town that does as much in this line. Now on hand a large variety. Call and see.

We shall keep a complete stock of goods in store, and sell at fair prices; therefore we ask a share of patronage from the people of Woodland and vicinity, guaranteeing entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their trade.

PORTER & CO.,

mh1-3m Opp. College, Main st., Woodland.

FURNISHING AND DRESS GOODS!

Groceries and Provisions!

SILKS, MUSLINS, ALPACAS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, HOSIERY, PAPER COLLARS, CARPETBAGS, TRUNKS, TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, FLOUR, &c., &c.;

In fact everything in the line of

General Merchandise

Can be found at my Store.

"Live and Let Live." Quick Sales and Small Profits, is my motto. I am determined not to be undersold.

GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING;

You can be suited in price and quality of goods.

HENRY ARONSON.

Main Street, opposite Hesperian College.

Woodland, Yolo Co., Jan. 28, 1872. de21-3m

C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,

—AND—

METAL ROOFING,

And Manufacturer of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares,

ALSO, DEALER IN

STOVES,

PUMPS,

Iron and Galvanized Pipes of all sizes.

AGENT FOR THE

Celebrated "Union Range."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Of all kinds in his line.

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS

Can be had at my Store.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY Promptly attended to.

SHOP ON MAIN STREET,

(Next to Gray and Wood's Hardware Store.)

fe1-3m **C. D. MORIN.**

W. H. WINNE. SAM'L CALDWELL.

AT THE OLD STAND,

First Street, - Woodland.

Winne & Caldwell,

PROPRIETORS

PIONEER PLANING MILL!

We hereby notify the public that we have erected a new Mill on the old site, and have put in

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY!

We are prepared to fill all orders and do a general contracting business. We keep none but

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN!

And guarantee all work. We are prepared to make

Doors,
Sash,
Casings,
Inside Finish,
Brackets, and
Scroll-Sawing.

Mouldings Made to Order.

Store Fronts, Door and Window Frames, Wood Turning.

CONTRACTS TAKEN and JOBBING promptly attended to at San Francisco prices.

We have made arrangements for furnishing Architectural Ornaments of all kinds, at reasonable prices. mh15-3m

REMOVAL

OF THE

WOODLAND PROVISION STORE

—AND—

FISH MARKET

TO THE NEW BUILDING

Directly west of Templars' Hall, and

Opposite the Old Stand.

J. G. SCHWALM,

Dealer in all kinds of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Respectfully invites the residents of Woodland and vicinity to call at his new quarters, where he is fully prepared to supply their wants with every article of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Of the best quality, and too numerous to mention in an advertisement; also,

Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Pork, Fish—Fresh and Salt,

PRESERVED MEATS

And the choicest Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

☞ *Depot of the National Brewery, of San Francisco.*

FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY.

mh22-3m

FURNITURE, FURNITURE!

The undersigned having bought out his partner, Mr. Brogan, in the Furniture trade, will carry on the business as usual

At the Old Stand on Main St.,

(OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE)

Where he will keep every description of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

And Sell at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES!

J. K. SMITH.

WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. mh8-3m

The standard remedy for COUGHS, INFLUENZA, *Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Bleeding of the Lungs,* and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY does not dry up a Cough, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs, and allays Irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston. Sold by REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., San Francisco, and by dealers generally.

se21-1y

P. S. GLASSCOCK,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,

STATIONERY, ETC.,

—ALSO,—

Wholesale Dealer in Pure Liquors.

AGENT FOR THE

Liverpool & London & Globe

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Front St., Knight's Landing.

AGENT FOR THE

SINGER SEWING MACHINE!

ja11-3m

WATCHES, CLOCKS, SEWING MACHINES!!

Having fitted up a REPAIRING SHOP in my store with Messrs. Jacobs, Meyerson & Co., Woodland, opposite the College, I am better than ever prepared to do Repairing on all kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY &c., and respectfully invite a share of patronage in that line.

I also have for sale an article but little used on this coast, but which is a great favorite at the East. I refer to the

Domestic Sewing Machine,

Which I claim is the best Family Sewing Machine ever offered to the public. Call and examine it for yourselves.

M. W. HOWELL.

se28-tf

WM. TELL RESTAURANT

AND

LODGING HOUSE.

Board and Lodging $6 per week. Single rooms 50 cents per night.

Every attention will be paid to the patrons of this House, and the cooking will be under the immediate supervision of the proprietor.

Best French Claret and California Wines, Cigars, etc., etc.

mh1-3m HENRY RICKER.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES!

I AM NOW PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE THE PUBLIC AT THE

BRICK STABLES,

(Opposite the Catholic Church)

With the best of stabling and feed for their teams. Horses will be well cared for by competent hands. Terms moderate. Please give me a trial. [my4-tf] E. L. CLARK.

my25-1y

H. C. KIRK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Artificial Teeth,

GOLD FOIL, DENTAL STOCK,

&c., &c., &c.,

No. 114 J street,.....SACRAMENTO

ja11-3m

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the waste and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, ropy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a prickling, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for *Worms—Pin, Tape, etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BUVERLY, MASS., July 16, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the sake of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

BEAD "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New-York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

se7-1y

NEW

Grocery and Variety Store!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Woodland and vicinity that he has opened a Grocery and Variety Store in the

GOOD TEMPLARS' BUILDING,

Four doors west of the Railroad, where he keeps a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Consisting of Spices, of all kinds, Tobacco, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Flour, Cornmeal Oatmeal Buckwheat Flour, Hominy, Bacon, Cheese, and, in fact, everything usually found in a first-class Grocery Store. Also,

RIBBONS, LACES, VELVETS, CORSETS,

Ladies' Paper Collars and Cuffs, Men's Paper Collars, Neckties, etc. Also the

NEW ALBUM MATCH SAFE!

All of which is offered cheap for cash.

A liberal share of the public patronage respectfully solicited.

T. D. WILLIAMS.

Woodland, August 22, 1872. fe22-3m

Largest Organ Establishment in the World!

SEVEN EXTENSIVE FACTORIES!

J. ESTEY & COMPANY,

Brattleboro, Vt, U.S.A.

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THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 6. WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1873. NO. 18.

Only A Boy.

Only a boy, with his noise and fun,
The veriest mystery under the sun;
As brimful of mischief and wit and glee
As ever human frame can be,
And as hard to manage as—what? ah me!
It is hard to tell,
Yet we love him well.

Only a boy, with his fearless tread;
Who cannot be driven, but must be led:
Who troubles the neighbors' dogs and cats;
Who tears more clothes, and spoils more hats,
Loses more tops and kites and bats,
Than would stock a store
For a year or more.

Only a boy, with his wild strange ways:
With his idle hours on his busy days;
Sometimes foolish, and sometimes wise,
Often brilliant for one of his size,
As a meteor hurled
From the planet world.

Only a boy, who will be a man
If nature goes on with first great plan;
If water, or fire, or some fatal snare,
Conspire not to rob us of this our heir,
Our torment, our rest, our care,
Our torment, our joy—
Only a boy.

Mac's Ride.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

In the spring of 1865, a clerk in one of the departments at Washington, "a young man by the name of" McGuire, but familiarly known as "Mac," applied, through a friend, to the provost-marshal for a pass, in order to cross the Potomac for a ride. He had been ill, and required the recreation for his health. He received a pass, and dashed gayly off toward Georgetown, presenting, on that occasion, quite a gallant appearance for a civilian, being handsomely dressed with a half military hat, cavalry boots and silver spurs, and being mounted on a fleet and fiery steed. The day was beautiful, as only an early spring can be, in Washington, and as our cavalier passed into the suburbs, and out into the country, the delicate scent of the springing grass under foot, and of the bursting buds overhead, the healing balm of the air, the tender warmth of the sunshine, the light and easy action of his horse, all filled and thrilled him with a fine joy of convalescence. But just in the height of his joyances his annoyances began. He had turned a little aside from the road to water his horse at a spring, and while he halted there, a stranger, who had been following him for some little time, rode up, looked at him sharply, and then brusquely asked who he was, and where he was going. "I do not know that it is any of your business, sir, nor what authority you have to question me." This was said rather savagely—the stranger seemed a little alarmed, and putting spurs to his horse, galloped back towards Georgetown, while Mac continued his way towards the chain-bridge. He had scarcely made half a mile when he heard horses galloping behind him, and presently two federal officers dashed past, wheeled and faced him, with cocked pistols, and menacing countenances. Mac drew rein in angry astonishment, and was about to demand the reason of this banditti-like proceeding, when one of the officers seemed to recognize him, and laughing, said, "Excuse me. I took you for another man." The three then rode on together, pleasantly chatting, crossed the chain-bridge, passed Fort Marcy, and went some three or four miles beyond, out into old, desolated Virginia. Suddenly, Mac perceived that a change had come over the spirit of the day. It grew sombre, and a little chill, with prospects of rain, and, taking leave of his companions, he turned, and rode homeward at full speed. So intent was he on getting back with a dry skin, that he dashed through Fort Marcy and down the hill, toward the chain-bridge, without drawing rein. Coming to a fork of the road, he noticed some cavalry, halted, but held on his way, and though he presently heard them galloping behind him, not dreaming that they could have anything to do with him, he kept bravely on till he also heard pistol shots, and bullets began to whiz around his ears. Then thinking that matters were getting a little serious, he wheeled and found he was being pursued by a whole company of cavalry. He threw up his hands in token of surrender. His pursuers dashed up and formed a hollow square about him, while the officer in command saluted him, with a sort of grim courtesy, and addressed him as colonel. "Colonel!" exclaimed our innocent civilian, now thoroughly irritated, "What in thunder do you mean?" and I am sorry to say that he then, and at other times during that trying day, made use of some strong expressions which he never learned at Sunday school. "Who do you take me to be?" he fiercely demanded. The officer smiled, a "wise, slow smile." "Ah, I know you very well, colonel. We all know you. There is but one of your sort. How's your health, colonel? Wounds quite healed, I hope? Fine horse that, and you ride him gallantly, by Jove."

Mac, for all answer, triumphantly produced his pass. Another knowing smile from the captain of cavalry, as he examined it. "Good name in Washington. May I ask, colonel, how long you have been McGuire?" Just here, a one-eyed Irish soldier, on guard at the bridge rushed up, discharged at the prisoner a frantic volley of oaths, and claimed the privilege of shooting him on the spot, for having "shot out *me* eye at Centreville." He actually leveled his musket at Mac, and obliged him to ask the protection of his captors, who commanded the irate Irishman to return to his post and keep the peace. In a few minutes our bewildered hero was allowed to proceed, but with the full cavalry escort. He rode in sullen silence over the bridge he had crossed so gaily. That very morning he arrived on the shore, the captain commanded a halt, and called into anxious consultation a colonel of artillery there stationed. This officer after keenly and somewhat severely scrutinizing the prisoner, stepped up to him, and said with an air of stern importance, "Colonel, you will be pleased to dismount here and walk into town."

"Colonel," responded Mac, with quite as stern and lofty an air. "I shall not be pleased to do any such thing. I have been ill lately, and am not able to walk so far. Besides, my horse is a borrowed one, and I am bound to return it to its owner: moreover, I deny your right to interfere with me in any way. On the whole, I decline to dismount." There followed a whispered consultation among the officers, and finally it was concluded to send the contumacious 'colonel" under a double escort of cavalry and infantry to Georgetown. Arrived here, Mr. McGuire underwent a severe examination before the provost-marshal. That officer seemed to credit his story as little as the others, but to feel for him the sympathy of a generous foeman. "I'll tell you what I'll do for you, colonel," he said; "I'll allow you to dismount, and go into Washington in the horse car, to avoid publicity and spare your feelings."

But this gracious consideration was ungraciously received by Mac, who was resolved to stick to his horse. It was a tempting animal, and those were confiscating times. So he was marched on, still with this extraordinary escort of cavalry and infantry, and followed by an excited crowd, to the office of General Auger, then commanding at Washington. There they found Colonel Taylor, aide-de-camp, a very polite officer, who said: "Well, Colonel, what can I do for you?" By this time Mac was tired of making explanations and asseverations, so only answered, "I am a prisoner; I don't know for what. I have nothing to say." Colonel Taylor, not knowing what to do with him, sent him, still with his escort, to the provost-marshal's office. When put in charge of the officers of that department, he again indignantly demanded to know for what he was held in arrest, and marched about from pillar to post in this ridiculous manner. Here he hardly met with such gentle courtesy as was shown him at the last halting place. He was advised to refrain from asking questions or making remarks—good advice, probably, but the form of speech was a little objectionable. It was—"You keep your mouth shut." Then the blood of a freeborn, loyal American citizen was up in our friend Mac, and he answered: "No ninety-three dollars a month man, no military upstart, like you, has a right to order *me* to keep my mouth shut. I will speak when and as I please, and I again demand an explanation of this outrageous treatment."

This produced some sensation, but both resentment and remonstrance were in vain. Officers and men continued to crowd around the prisoner, some abusing him, some joking and quizzing him.

The next actor that appeared on the scene was a courier, booted and spured, and covered with dust, who came hurrying in, and handed some papers to the officer in command. While his dispatches were being examined, this courier, who was a Virginia scout, proceeded to closely inspect Mr. McGuire. He then conferred with the officers, who again came about the prisoner, addressed him as "colonel," or "general," asked about the state of his wounds, and advised him to "own up," as everybody recognized him, and his "little McGuire game" was "played out." He received all these graceful pleasantries in sullen, almost stupefied silence, convinced at last of the fact that his tormentors were too much for him, and that the day's run of luck was against him. At length there came another stir; the cavalry and infantry began to form, and poor Mac learned that he was about to be marched to the old Capitol prison. This, in the delicate state of his health, was a little appalling, and he was about to try a few more desperate expostulations, when a friend, an officer of high rank in the War Department, happened in, recognized him, swore stoutly to his identity, and released him on the spot—though a dozen men had been ready to take solemn oath that he wasn't he, but quite another man—a most desirable personage to capture and to hold.

I was reminded of this little story, by a "personal," which appeared in one of our morning papers a week or so ago.

"*General Moseby, late of the Confederate service, is in town, and stopping at the St. James.*"

It was this gallant rebel raider that Mr. McGuire was taken for on that spring day when he went on his memorable pleasure ride over into Virginia—a ride which for misadventures and misunderstandings can only be compared with the immortal equestrian excursion of John Gilpin to Edmonton and beyond. It was altogether a curious case of mistaken identity, and the stranger whom our friend first encountered on that eventful morning was probably the man who informed on him and made all the trouble.—*Christian Union.*

TOBACCO.—Tobacco having become a prominent agricultural interest in the Connecticut Valley, a Hartford paper has awakened to the importance of its influence upon the intellect as well as upon the pocket. The writer assumes that ten millions of cigars are smoked annually in the United States, and knows that 12,234 persons are engaged in the manufacture of cigars, and that they employ 71,491 men: also that the production and use of tobacco are increasing from year to year in a greater ratio than the population. These observations would not require any great research; but the effects of tobacco upon the intellect are not always to be estimated by figures in a census. Instructors in our schools and colleges are united in their testimony as to the effects of the inordinate use of tobacco upon the young men under their care, and medical testimony confirms their condemnation of the practice. An additional confirmation comes from an unexpected quarter. Recently, at the Polytechnic School in Paris, one of the professors inquired into the habits of one hundred and sixty students there, and then made a comparison between their devotions to study and to smoke. He found that one hundred and two were smokers and fifty-eight never used, or said they never used, the noxious weed. He then found that in each grade of the school the students who did not smoke outranked those who did smoke, and that the scholarship of the the smokers steadily deteriorated as the smoking continued. On account of several trustworthy reports of such a nature the Minister of Public Instruction in France, issued a circular to the directors of colleges and schools, forbidding tobacco to students, as injurious to physical and intellectual development. But a writer in a Paris medical journal complains that the use of tobacco will not probably cease entirely so long as Sunday schools furnish meerschaum pipes as prizes to the best scholars.

Our Sunday schools have not gone quite so far as this, although too many of the older boys are ruining their health by smoking and chewing.—*N. Y. Observer.*

One of the most singular of the numerous products of California is fig brandy. From seven trees there were produced last year two hundred pounds of dried figs, and twenty-five gallons of brandy. The brandy was sold at five dollars a gallon, and the dried figs for twenty-five cents a pound

A Burning Well.

Burning gas jets are now common in the "oil region." They make large, brilliant, beautiful lights, and when first seen, excite considerable wonder and admiration. Drillers, penetrating the earth, usually strike a vein of gas before the oil is reached; the gas is highly inflammable, and therefore extremely dangerous. It is received into pipes, conducted to a safe distance from the well, and then discharged, ignited or not, as the operators may choose. In former years some wells which emitted gas in enormous quantities were abandoned. These, when the gas was ignited, became "burning wells;" and a number continued to burn for several years.

The most celebrated burning well known to the writer, was located on a branch of East Sandy, Venango county, Pennsylvania. Its light could be seen over an area of sixty or seventy miles. It was situated in a deep valley, in the midst of an extensive forest, and in a very wild and lonely spot; yet it attracted, night after night, during a period of many months, a great number of visitors.

In the winter of 1868, the writer, accompanied by some friends, visited the well on East Sandy. Our little journey was made in a sleigh. As evening approached, the world, in the direction of the well, became strangely luminous. Bright flashes, corresponding with the motions of the great flame beneath, played over the face of the clouds, and were seen and watched, no doubt, far over the country. At a point about two miles from the well we entered a forest. We then left the main road and descended into a deep, gloomy valley. We could now hear a roar like the roar of a storm, or a mountain torrent. We listened with an emotion somewhat akin to awe. Suddenly, through an opening of the forest, we had a glimpse of the stupendous flame. We felt a shudder, or some peculiar indescribable emotion.

We advanced, and saw more and more of the terrific blaze; we saw it rushing up furiously, whirling, tossing, and throwing its fearful light far into the recesses of the wood. As we approached the well, the forest appeared to be full of horses, sleighs and people. Indeed, we found ourselves in a jam, equal, perhaps, to any that ever occurred on Chestnut street, or Broadway. Leaving our horses and pressing forward, we presently came to open ground. And what a spectacle confronted us!

Nothing could be more picturesque and novel. Nothing ever seen in fairy-land, or dream-land, could be stranger. Near the centre of the open ground was the well. There stood the great column of fire. But it was a column in perpetual motion. We watched the mighty flame. We saw it revolving, wavering, shrinking, swelling, bursting, throwing off lateral masses, darting red tongues into the upper air, rushing up fifty feet, and instantly vanishing; and then we saw streams, and waves, and curves and gyrations in a new style of fearful magnificence. Seen at a distance, the flame seemed to issue from the earth. Viewed more closely, it appeared to start above the earth, expanding upwards, waving and tossing, like a balloon ready for its flight, or a waterspout suspended in the air, and extending its tapering point to meet the waters of the sea. The pillar of fire was baseless; yet it had flutes, capital, and scrolls like a column in a Grecian temple. The combinations of the burning gas resulted in a considerable quantity of water, which, converted into spray, settled on the limbs of tall hemlocks, beyond the circle of heat, and formed millions of glittering icicles.

Three or four hundred spectators surrounded the well. On a knoll that projected from one of the hills, stood a mass of human beings. Here, as we thought, was a "scene for a painter." But who could paint it?—the dark forest of evergreens, the small open area, the stupendous flame, with its fearful evolutions and contortions, illuminating everything in despite of night and darkness, the countless pendants flashing on the trees, and the spectators, in winter costume, standing in a great circle, or in more distant groups, almost every face turned toward the central attraction, and expressive of wonder and delight.

We learned that some of the visitors had come twenty miles to witness this new wonder of the world. Very many of the visitors were young people, who probably left home to enjoy a sleigh-ride, and see and admire each other, as well as to see the great spectacle in the forest. But, in our walks around, we met several elderly persons, who must have ventured out in the frosty night solely to gratify their curiosity. While we looked and wondered, some of the young men amused themselves and others by throwing broad, flat stones on the orifice of the well. This operation spread the gas and the flame, producing quite a interesting change of phenomena. The operation, besides, changing the form and attitude of the flame seemed to have a prismatic effect, dividing the light or changing its color. The light, owing, perhaps, to its transmission through a greater quantity of spray, cast a greenish color on every object. The ladies looked at each other with surprise, if not with fear, for every face had suddenly acquired a new and strange complexion.

At the time of our visit, snow lay over the country, about twenty inches deep. Yet around the well, over an area of seventy or eighty feet in extent, the ground was bare, and even dusty. We noticed that the gas did not all issue from the same aperture. A part of it approaching the surface of the earth, was forced into crevices of the rock, and escaped from the surface at several different points. Spectators had discovered some of these little jets, and, having applied burning matches, produced a number of miniature wells. The little flames, dispersed around, and apparently issuing from the very earth, suggested the idea that we were standing on the crust of a volcano, and might, in a moment, sink into an abyss of fire. We were, of course, not much frightened. Still, we could fancy that fire might reach the great body of gas imprisoned in the earth, and produce a general convulsion and destruction; or that gas might issue from the earth in so vast a quantity, that, becoming ignited, it might cause the external elements to melt, and all things to perish. Why may not people, during the early operations in search of oil, have had serious thoughts and real fears, when gas issued from the earth in immense quantities, and when its inflammable nature and tremendous power became fully known? However, as gas has been flowing and burning for many years, as "torpedoes" have been exploded in the depths of the earth, as if men were wishing to test the nature and power of the interior elements, and no great catastrophe has occurred, thoughtful or timid people may, at this time, bt pretty well relieved from unpleasant apprehensions.

We remained at the well about two hours, and supposed that by midnight all the visitors were gone. So the well was left in its solitary grandeur, roaring and blazing, as it has continued to roar and blaze for months and years.—*Our Monthly for March.*

AN INDIAN CITY IN PERU.—The city of Huatinmio proved to be a group of seven large sheds perched among plantains and bananas, divided into stalls, and affording shelter for a hundred individuals. The most sordid destitution—if ignorance of comfort can be called destitution—reigned everywhere around. The women were especially hideous, and on the receipt of presents of small bells and large needles became additionally disagreeable in their antics of gratitude. The bells were quickly inserted in their ears, and soon the whole village was in tintinnabulation.

A night was passed in the hospitality of these barbarians, who vacated their largest cabin for their guests. A repast was served, consisting of stewed monkey; no salt was used in the cookery, but on the other hand a dose of pimento was thrown in, which brought tears to the eyes of the strangers, and made them run to the water-jar as if to save their lives. The evening was spent in a general conversation with the Siriniris, who were completely mystified by the form and properties of a candle which Mr. Marcoy drew from his baggage and ignited. The wild men passed it from hand to hand, examining it, and singeing themselves in turn. Still another marvel was the sheet of paper on which the artist essayed a portrait of one of his hosts. The finished sketch did not appear to attract them at all, or to raise in their minds the faintest association of the human form; but the texture and whiteness of the sheet excited their lively admiration, and they passed it from one to another with many exclamations of of wonder. Meantime, a number of questions were suggested and proposed through the interpreter.

The formality of marriage among the Siriniris was found to be quite unknown; the most rudimentary idea of divine worship could not be discovered; the treatment of the aged was shown to be contemptuous and neglectful in the extreme; and the lines of demarkation with the beasts seemed to be but feebly traced. Finally, Mr. Marcoy begged the interpreter to propound the delicate inquiry whether, among the viands which they nourished or had formerly nourished themselves, human flesh had found a place. Garcia hesitated, and at first declined to push the interrogation, but after some persuasion consented. The Siriniris were not in the least shocked at the question, and answered that the flesh of man, especially in infancy, was a delicious food, far better than the monkey, the tapir, or the peccary; that their nation, in the days of its power, frequently used it at the great feasts; but that the difficulty of procuring such a rarity had increased until they were now forced to strike it from their bill of fare.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

HOW THE PARISIANS TAKE A BATH.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives the followinging description of the Seine bathing:

"At first there is something strange in seeing so many half-naked men pulling themselves about (in the Seine), but there is an innocence and simplicity in the whole proceeding which divest it of any idea of impropriety. Here, for instance, are three gentlemen and two ladies, all in their bathing dresses, and all giving themselves the air bath, which their limited costume renders agreeable, before taking their swim together. The boat stops in mid stream; a little ladder is hung over the side, the gentlemen all go in like frogs, one after another, head first, the ladies go in like ducks, with a sort of flutter and a rush upon the surface, and so they swim merrily round the boat, laughing and chasing one another, and every now and then climbing up the ladder to rest. At Bas Meuden there are a number of covered boats which may be hired. And within the gypsy-like tent at the stern the ladies make their toilets, while the gentlemen make theirs in the bow. But here are also islands, with convenient bushy shelters, and bathers of both sexes take advantage of them in the absence of bathing houses or better cover."

Some years since, the Duke of Wellington was sitting at his library table, when the door opened, and without any announcement, in stalked a figure of singularly ill omen.

"Who are you?" asked the duke, in his short, dry manner, looking up without the least change of countenance, upon his intruder.

"I am Apollyon."

"What do you want?"

"I am sent to kill you."

"Kill me? Very odd."

"I am Apollyon, and I must put you to death."

"'Bliged to do it to-day?"

"I am not told the day or the hour, but I must do my mission."

"Very inconvenient—busy—very busy—great many letters to write. Call again, and write me word; I'll be ready for you." And the duke went on with his correspondence.

The maniac, appalled probably by the stern, immovable old man, backed out of the room, and in half an hour was safe in Bedlam.

Lydia Thompson is at St. Louis, and has been interviewed by one of the *Democrat's* reporters. She says she is thirty-five and has a daughter eight years old; that she did horsewhip Storey, of the Chicago *Times*, and is sorry; wishes she had simply scratched his eyes out and scalped him. She affirmed that her hair was natural and unbleached, but the reporter was incredulous and wanted confirmation, so he took hold of her flowing blonde tresses and placing his ungainly foot beween her shoulders pulled with all his strength. This didn't satisfy him, and he threw her hair over the chandelier and pulled hand over hand till her head touched the burner. Taking a hitch around the sofa, he folded his arms and stood contemplating her. "Let me down," she demanded. "Do you own up to a wig?" "I do, I do."

The True Story of the First Telegram.

The bill met with neither sneers nor opposition in the Senate, but the business of that House went on with discouraging slowness. At twilight, on the last evening of the session (March 3, 1843) there were one hundred and nineteen bills before it. As it seemed impossible for it to be reached in regular course before the hour of adjournment should arrive, the Professor, who had anxiously watched the tardy movements of business all day from the gallery of the Senate chamber, went with a sad heart to his hotel, and prepared to leave for New York at an early hour the next morning. While at breakfast, a servant informed him that a young lady desired to see him in the parlor. There he met Miss Annie Ellsworth, then a young school girl—the daughter of his intimate friend, Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, the first Commissioner of Patents, who said, as she extended her hand to him, "I have come to congratulate you."

"Upon what?" inquired the Professor.

"Upon the passage of your bill," she replied.

"Impossible! Its fate was sealed at dusk last evening. You must be mistaken."

"Not at all," she responded. "Father sent me to tell you that your bill was passed. He remained until the session closed, and yours was the last bill but one acted upon, and it was passed just five minutes before the adjournment; and I am so glad to be the first one to tell you. Mother says, too, that you must come home with me to breakfast."

The invitation was readily accepted, and the joy in the household was unbounded. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth had fully believed in the project, and the former, in his confidence in it, and in his warm friendship for Professor Morse, had spent all the closing hours of the session in the Senate chamber, doing what he could to help the bill along, and giving it all the influence of his high personal and official position.

Grasping the hand of his young friend, the Professor thanked her again and again for bearing him such pleasant tidings, and assured her that she should send over the wires the first message, as her reward. The matter was talked over in the family, and Mrs. Ellsworth suggested a message which Professor Morse referred to the daughter, for her approval; and this was the one which was subsequently sent.

A little more than a year after that time, the line between Washington and Baltimore was completed. Professor Morse was in the former city, and Mr. Alfred Vail, his assistant, in the latter; the first in the chamber of the Supreme Court, the last in the Mount Clare depot, when, the circuit being perfect, Professor Morse sent to Miss Ellsworth for her message, and it came:

"WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT."

It was sent in triplicate, in the dot-and-line language of the instrument, to Baltimore, and was the *first message ever transmitted by a recording telegraph*

The story of this first message has been often told with many exaggerations. It has roamed about Europe with various romantic material attached to it, originating mainly in the French imagination, and has started up anew from time to time in our own country under fresh forms, but the above story is simply and literally true. An inventor in despair receives the news of his unexpected success from his friend's daughter, and he makes her a promise which he keeps, and thus links her name with his own, and with an invention which becomes one of the controlling instruments of civilization for all time.—*Scribner's for March.*

Lord John Russell was once accused in the house of Commons of falling back on the "cant of patriotism." The accuser was a man who, having originally been a Liberal, had deserted his party, and turned Tory. Russell, in the course of his reply, coldly said, "I quite agree with the honorable baronet that the 'cant of patriotism' is a bad thing, but I hardly need remind him that there is something worse—the *recant* of patiotism."

The pious and practical people of Springfield, Massachusetts, have a pleasing way of carrying their daily pursuits into their religion, whether or no they carry their religion into their daily pursuits. Two members of an orthodox church in that proper place, lately rented the same pew, and played three games of euchre to decide which should furnish the hymn books. So says the staid and truthful *Republican.*

In our later naval history no name has a brighter lustre than that of the late Admiral Foote. When in Siam he invited the royal dignitaries to a dinner on his vessel. As they took seats at the table, the admiral, as was his custom, asked a blessing. The king, in surprise, said he thought that only missionaries did that. "True," was the admiral's reply; "but every Christian is a missionary."

A correspondent of the *World* gives the following as a specimen of street conversation heard by him: Young man (*loq.*)—"An' how's Jamie?" Young woman—"He's lost an oi." Y. M.—Fot did it." Y. W.—A bye tuk it out of him wid a shtone." Old man (sitting by, after a decent pause)—"Och! thin he has the liss to lose." Isn't that Irish all over?

Wilkie Collins is the next English novelist who proposes to take the platform in this country, and it is reported that "George Eliot" will also soon come on a similar errand. There is no living writer who would meet with a more cordial reception in this country than "George Eliot."

There is a difference between dogs and men, and it is not always in favor of men. An Oregon paper tells the story of a man who encountered a panther, and was having a deadly struggle with him, when the dog came and attacked the furious beast, drawing him off from his master. The man thus relieved immediately fled with all speed, leaving the dog to his fate.

Several of the famous French authers are great in age as well as in intellectual achievements. Guizot is 85, Thiers 75, Girardin 71, Victor Hugo 70, and Legouve 65.

The Fairbankses, scale manufacturers, borrowed five dollars to make their first scale, and are now worth three millions. Go and borrow five dollars, young man!

ANECDOTES.

THE CHRISTMAS TURKEY.—This is from the Terre Haute *Express*: Yesterday morning a city minister opened his front door suddenly and surprised a guilty-looking man who was just in the act of depositing a neatly covered basket on the door step. The meeting was not rapturous. "Aha!" said the minister, rushing out and grasping the man by the collar, while he plied a heavy-soled boot vigorously under the coat tail of his visitor, "what do you mean, you villain, by leaving a baby on my door step? Ah, I have you, you scoundrel! I'll show you how to abandon an infant to the cold mercies of the world!" And all these remarks were punctuated by kicks. "I hain't left any baby at your door," said the man, taking up the basket and lifting the cover; "I brought a right fat Christmas turkey for you, but I'm damned if you shall have it now if you are starving." And he walked gloomily away. The minister had a pensive, unhappy look, and corrugated brow, as he dissected his buckwheats a few minutes later. Evidently there had been a misunderstanding.

HOW MUCH THE HOG WEIGHED.—A bluff-looking man, in a farmer's work-day costume, entered a railway car at a way station. The car was well filled, all the seats being occupied but one, which was *half* filled by a finely dressed exquisite. The farmer seeing his only chance for a seat, asked the exquisite if *t'other* half of that seat was "took." Receiving a negative answer, he responded: "Waal, then, I reckon I'll squat."

Like most of our hardy yeomanry, he was inclined to be sociable.

"Snug winter morning," said he.

No response.

"Shouldn't wonder if we had some more snow after night."

Still no response from exquisite, who looked out of the rear window, evidently much annoyed.

After several futile attempts to elicit some reply, the farmer gave a yawn, and quietly remarked, "Killed a hog yesterday; bet you can't guess how much he weighed?"

Driven almost to desperation, the poor fellow said tartly:

"Four hundred pounds."

Yawning again—"No, didn't weigh that."

"Well, three hundred and fifty, then."

Another yawn—"No, didn't weigh three-and-a-half."

Very impatiently—"Three hundred."

Yawning still—"No, not that much."

Almost ready to explode—"How much did your old hog weigh, anyhow?"

"Waal, he wa'n't much of a hog, and I didn't weigh him."

HOW THE SUN CAUGHT A THIEF.—Five or six days ago, says a Paris paper, M. X——, a photographer, allured by the brightness of the sun and softness of the air, provided himself with necessary baggage and hastened to Fontainebleau to take views of the forest. He installed himself in a very picturesque quarter, erected his apparatus, prepared his plates, opened his object-glass, and enveloping at once his case and his head in a large, dark and fluctuant veil, set himself to the task of seeing the objects in view. He had just taken out his proof from the dark chamber, and was subjecting it to chemical reaction, when a strong hand was laid upon his shoulder. He turned round hastily and found himself in the presence of a species of giant, meanly attired, who, by gesture and voice, demanded his purse. M. X—— is not a Hercules, and from the first glance toward his adversary, he concluded that all resistance was useless. He therefore politely offered the robber his purse, which was accepted with thankfulness. The robber then bowed, and leaving him, went into the depths of the forest. Poor M. X——, meditating on his sad loss, remained for some time motionless; his looks were mechanically set on his photographic proof; he mused upon it with an unconcerned eye. Suddenly, "What is this?" exclaimed he; "what is the human form in this coppice under the shade of this oak? Should I believe my eyes? It is he; it is my robber perfectly delineated, and very easy to be recognized. O, divine sun, my co-laborer, how well you do things!" On his return, he repaired to the commissioner's at Fontainbleau, related his adventure, exhibited his proof-plate and the malefactor's likeness. Next day, with the aid of this singular description, the robber was arrested.

A TRUE INCIDENT.—On reading an excellent article in your paper of the 30th ult., on "Troublesome Minorities," in the hearing of a friend, he related to me an anecdote printed in a report of St. Stephen's House, Boston, by Dr. E. M. P. Wells, of which not the least merit of the incident is its actual truth.

About eighty years ago, in the rather noted town of L——, in Connecticut, the people assembled, after the old Puritan fashion, at a town meeting, to settle a new minister of the "standing order." There resided in that town, at that time, a Mr. S., who always took an active part in the religious doings of the standing order, although he was an infidel. At the meeting above-named he used his utmost exertions in a very plausible way, not to oppose the settlement of a minister, but to hinder it by suggesting reasons for delay. A young lawyer, who had recently commenced his professional life in that town, becoming completely wearied with the delay and much talking, dropped his head upon the rail before him and seemed to fall asleep. After some time he suddenly started up and exclaimed:

"Mr. Moderator! I have just had a dream, and would like to tell it if it is in order."

From all parts of the assembly the people responded, "A dream! a dream! tell it!"

"Mr. Moderator, I dreamed that I died and went to hell! As I entered its portal I beheld his satanic majesty seated in an arm-chair. He said to me, 'Who's coming now? and where did you come from?' 'I'm from L——.' 'What are they doing there?' 'They are settling a minister.' 'Settling a minister!! Jack, bring me my boots!!'

"While the boots were coming he continued: 'Is there no one there to say a word to oppose?' 'Oh, yes; Mr. S. is there.' 'Ah! my friend S.! Jack, you needn't bring the boots; he will do just as well as if I was there myself.'"

It is unnecessary to enlarge further on the result. They voted to settle a minister before they adjourned.

Floating capital—The heiresses bathing at Long Branch.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

A WORD TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—To make thoroughly good, easy, and graceful housekeepers, it is absolutely necessary that you should be systematic. It is just as important for you to have a time for everything, and do each particular thing in its proper time, as it is to have a place for everything and everything in its place. In that way only will you get the advantage of your work, and hurry it instead of letting it continually hurry you. Every housekeeper knows how inconvenient it is to have half a dozen things that ought to be done at one time, and how utterly impossible it is to do more than one at a time. Now, to remedy this, commence on Monday morning, and go through the day, doing just what you can do with ease. Now, call that your Monday's work, and do that work every Monday—don't let anything ordinary prevent you from doing it; and so on through the week, giving each day its work, and after a little while you will find how easily your work can be done, without any hurry or drag. If you get new servants, make them understand that certain things must be done at certain times, and see that they are done at that time, and you will be surprised to see how readily they will fall in with your plans. On the other hand, if you let them do everything in their own time, they will never know when to do it, and you will never know when it is done. Mothers should more generally teach their daughters to be systematic housekeepers. When there are more daughters than one, let them take take turns at housekeeping, and positively insist upon their having a time for everything, and doing that thing in no other time. In that way you will make housekeepers of them that will grace either a cottage or a palace. Even if they will not be obliged to do their own work, the knowledge thus gained will be invaluable to them in the direction and management of their servants. There is another thing to be considered, of vastly more importance to them. They can not make their homes truly pleasant and happy, and free from discord and jar, if they have not been taught the art of housekeeping. They lose the sweetest and purest blessing that belongs to a wife, the perfect love and whole admiration of her husband. Husbands may love and pity a poor housekeeper, but we want love and admiration.

DO YOU THINK IT FAIR?—I know a young man, a noble fellow, who carries on a successful manufacturing business. Although possessed of an abundant competence, he devotes himself with untiring assiduity to the interests of his factory ten hours every day. His eyes and hands are everywhere.

Half a year ago he married a beautiful, accomplished girl, who is said to speak four of the continental languages with the fluency of natives, while she touches the keys with infinite skill. Four months ago they began housekeeping. A week since they gave it up in utter disgust. Three servants figured conspicuously in their griefs. The coffee was execrable, the steak abominable, the cruet-stand and silver not fit to be seen, and the whole house in confusion. The husband bore it as long as pride and patience could endure, and then, sacrificing everything at auction, returned to boarding, resolved never to suffer the miseries of housekeeping again. I was never more indignant than when I heard of it. If that beautiful bride had learned one less language, and devoted the year to the mysteries of housekeeping, she might have made my friend's home a paradise. Suppose her husband's management of his business had been like her management of the house, what would have become of them? I don't think the match a fair one. On one side it was a cheat. A young lady of the same ornamental class, in discussing the case, exclaimed, "She did not agree in the marriage contract to play the part of a household drudge!" Did the husband agree to play the part of a factory drudge?—*To-day.*

One of the most important points in window gardening, is watering. There should be plenty of cracks in the bottom of the pot so as to let the water pass off rapidly, and thus ensure perfect drainage. This is one of the few rules without any exception, as there is not a single plant suitable for window culture which will flourish if the water be allowed to stagnate in the bottom of the pot.

Changing your stockings seven times a week will cost something extra, but not much, as stockings, wear much longer if worn only while they are fresh. We know of no small investment which will pay so large a return. The feet are kept warm, and many troublesome colds are prevented.

SAUSAGE MEAT.—If you want it extra nice, take two fresh hams and one shoulder; take off the skin, and have it chopped nicely; season it with salt, pepper, sage, and a very little sugar. If you like spiced meats, use with that a few cloves, some mace and nutmeg. Keep it in a dry, cool place, and fry it in balls, or stuff the skins when you first make it for dry sausages.

STAFFORDSHIRE PUDDING.—Line a shallow dish with puff paste, and put raspberry jam, about an inch in depth, over the bottom; beat the yolks of four eggs and the white of one, to which add a quarter of a pound of powdered loaf sugar, three-quarters of a pound of butter, and flavored with a little essence of almonds. Mix all well together, pour it upon the jam and bake.

JELLY CAKE.—Beat together thoroughly one cup of butter and two cups of sugar; add the beaten yolks of four eggs; stir in one cup of milk and two even cups and one scant third cup of flour; beat the whites of the eggs and stir into the batter; then add one teaspoonful of lemon extract and two and a half spoonfuls of baking powder. Stir ten minutes and pour into pans.

PEACH PUDDING.—Take a can of good flavored peaches, and cut the fruit fine. Add one dessert plate of bread crumbs, three eggs, one half pound of suet chopped very fine, one nutmeg and a glass of wine. Serve it with wine sauce.

The Pope recently explained the sense in which he considers himself to be in captivity. He said, "I am not a prisoner in the ordinary sense; no warder is in my prison, no guards are at my gate; but I am morally imprisoned, since it would be impossible for me to go out without having my person and dignity offended."

[From the Commercial Herald.]

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

The interior papers have much to say about our Wheat shipments at the Oakland pier, also at Vallejo, quite ignoring the fact that the business is all done by San Francisco merchants finding it for their pecuniary interests to do so. Of the grain fleet already dispatched the past eight months, consisting of upward of 275 vessels, eighty-seven loaded at Oakland pier (which is within the city limits of San Francisco) and 37 ships at Vallejo (in part). The Stockton *Independent*, in alluding to this subject, says: "It is apparent that the wheat shipment from these two points will hereafter continue to increase, and San Francisco will retain but a small proportion of this valuable trade. Notwithstanding the attempts of some of the short-sighted citizens of the Pacific metropolis to control the wheat trade and bring it to that point at increased cost to the shipper, the shipments will hereafter be made from those points where it can be placed on the sea-going vessels at the least cost. Had the railroad company been allowed to make their terminus at Goat Island this trade would have continued to go to San Francisco, but now enlarged accommodations for storage and increased facilities for loading ships are imperatively demanded upon this side of the bay."

Our interior exchanges and some others of the Press have considerable to say about Farmers' Clubs, and their efforts to "Bag the Wheat ring" (so-called). The proceedings for the most part are more to be likened unto a parcel of boys, having no practical knowledge of business or of the important subjects which claim their attention. One club, through their committee, report that they have secured the "refusal of 80,000 sacks on the way from Liverpool to San Francisco at a very low price. These are second-hand sacks, in which California wheat has already made one passage, but guaranteed in good merchantable condition." Now, this is a fair specimen of what is being done by these Farmers' Clubs. It is mere child's play, the whole of it. Second-hand bags, forsooth! And how many? And what are they good for when obtained? They will cost two-thirds the price of best Gilroy Standard bags, and the wheat placed in them will, when marketed, sell for much less than if in new containers; and then look at the loss by leakage, wastage, etc., occasioned by the use of second-hand bags. Again, it is estimated that the grain crop of this State for the harvest year of 1873 will require 25,000,000 grain sacks, and what of these Farmers' Clubs among so many? Bags they can import themselves direct or through commission houses in this city, or they can buy them here in the open market at current rates of the day; the price at all times will be regulated by the demand and supply, without regard to their cost.

FLOUR—We understand that the Marysville Mills have arranged with the Central Pacific Railroad to carry to New York 5,000 bbls Extra overland, the same to be sent forward without delay in double sacks. This same mill shipped 800 bbls to New York via Panama, per Great Republic, on the 11th inst. This same steamer also carried 300 bbls Oregon Extra (Imperial Mills) in gunnies, each containing three qr sks. 700 bbls Vallejo Starr Mills Extra went by same steamer to New York, besides 200 bbls same for Portland, Me. This steamer also carried 456 bbls to Panama and 325 bbls to Central American ports. The Montana for Central America carried the bulk of 900 bbls Extra. Sales during the week include invoices Golden Age, Golden Gate, Genesee, National, and other city brands, besides 500 bbls Santa Clara Mills, 1,000 bbls Oregon Extra, all at current market rates. We quote best Extra brands, $5 75; others, $5 25@5 50; Superfine, $5; shipping brands, $4 50@4 80 per 196 lbs. Some of our millers are busy grinding for the two vessels now loading for Hongkong—the Clarnmore and the Mariano. These two will carry the bulk of 20,000 bbls Superfine.

WHEAT—The market is more or less unsettled by the unfavorable advices received from Liverpool. Our available stock is running light. Offerings are small, and those parties who did not take time by the forelock, and buy some time ago, now find great difficulty in procuring supplies; consequently there is very little business doing in the export line. Freights are nominally lower, but it is now no easy matter to purchase cargo parcels within limits. A cargo of 1600 tons is said to have been placed during the week at $1 85, but it needs confirmation. We doubt if a cargo of choice shipping at date could be secured better than $1 90 f. o. b. Our grain fleet for the season now numbers about 275 vessels, and there are enough on the berth and under charter to swell the same to over 300 ships with in the next thirty days. At this writing millers are obliged to pay $1 87½@1 90 for choice milling parcels, and at this the market is firm. The Ajax, from Portland, brought us 2,684 sacks. Transactions during the week include 1,500 sacks choice at $1 90; 3,000 sacks at $1 87½; 10,000 sacks medium, $1 85; 4,500 sacks Coast at $1 60@1 75 ₱ cental, according to quality. Our latest Liverpool quotations, 11s 9d @12s, and for Club 12s 4d@12s 6d.

BARLEY—In a previous issue we alluded to orders here from New Zealand for choice Brewing and Chevalier. A vessel has been secured to load with the former for Lyttleton, N. Z., and it is probable another vessel will be chartered to load same for Melbourne. Transactions for the week include 10,000 sks choice brewing at $1 40; 5,000 sks do; to arrive, $1 30; 2,500 sks do, $1 37½. We note small trade sales of coast within the range of $1 25@1 30, according to quality. It is stated that our total stock in the State is 300,000 ctls. Of this, only 2,500 ctls is Chevalier. The great bulk is coast, and more or less dark and rusty.

OATS—The steamer Ajax brought from Oregon 3,642 sks. We note sales at $2 10@2 20, and for choice, $2 25 is demanded.

CORN—The supply is light, and the market firm at $1 25 ₱ ctl. Sales for the week, 1,500 bags Yellow.

RYE—The supply is light, and the demand good at $2 15 @2 25. Some very choice sold at $2 27½ ₱ ctl.

RYE FLOUR—We note a sale of 1,000 bbls Vallejo Starr Mills, for export to Siberia, private; quotable at $7 50@7 75.

HAY—The market is firm at $18@22 for cargo parcels.

POTATOES—The market exhibits increased firmness, although not active. We quote Humboldts $1 10@1 25, the latter for very choice; Petaluma and Tomales, $1@1 10; common varieties, 75@85c. Sweets are quite plentiful at 75c@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Are very scarce, selling from wharf at 4½@4¾c for choice.

WOOL—The market is very flat, and prices favor the buyer. A few small lots of Spring clip from the South have been received. We quote Spring, 20@25c; burry and inferior, 10@12½c. Prices of good to choice Fleece have declined 3c within a fortnight.

HIDES—The demand is good at 18@19c for Dry, and for city slaughterer's stock 19½c. Wet Salted are lower, say 9c for culled, usual selections. The Great Republic, for Panama, carried on route for New York, 3154.

LEATHER—Advices from London are encouraging for further exports from Santa Cruz tanneries; correspondent say they hope to realize an advance of ½d on previous sales, and recommend regular shipments. Deer Skins are scarce and wanted at 30@37½c ₱ lb. The Great Republic, via Panama, carried for New York 164 rolls Leather.

TALLOW—We note sales of 15,000 lbs, at 7½c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT—The demand is light, with small jobbing sales at $1 25@1 50 ₱ ctl.

OIL CAKE MEAL—The mill price to dealers is $30 ₱ ton, less customary discount to the trade.

CATTLE—Beef is in lessened supply, selling by the quarter at 6@9c. Calves are scarce at 8@12c. Mutton, 6@6½c. Lambs, 12½c. Hogs on foot are plentiful, but the demand is light; prices, 6@6½c for live, and dressed, 7½@9½c.

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS—The mill price of the former to $20, and the latter $27 50 ₱ ton. Wharf parcels are obtainable at $25@2 ₱ ton less.

HOPS—Stocks are very light. Crop lots of 1873 can be bought at 45c.

HONEY—The best Los Angeles and San Diego is very scarce at 2½@2½c, and other kinds at 1½@1½c in the comb; strained, 1@1½c ₱ lb, with light demand.

BEESWAX—There is very little demand. The stock on hand is light, and prices steady at 21½@25c ₱ lb for choice; common, 20@21½c.

BEANS—There is more tone to the market. The stock is light and in few hands, being well concentrated. We quote small White and Pea at $4 2½@4 75; large Butter, $4 75@5; Bayo, $3 25@3 75; Pink and Red, $4@4 25; Lima, $6@6 50; Castor, $2 50@3 ₱ 100 lbs.

FLAXSEED—Our local oil mills take all that is raised on this coast at 3c

POULTRY—The supply is quite light, and rates higher for the week. Prices at date: Hens and Roosters, $3 50@10 50, as to size; Spring Chickens, $6@7 50; Ducks, tame, $14@15; Geese, tame, $16@18 ₱ dozen: Turkeys, 20@22c ₱ lb: dressed Turkeys, 22@25c ₱ lb; Hare, $2 50@3; Doves, 75c@$1 ₱ doz; Wild Ducks, $1 75@4 50; Wild Geese, $3@4 ₱ dozen; Quails, $1 75@2 ₱ dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—A car-load of 20,000 lbs Butter, prime fresh roll, was shipped by rail to New York on the 10th inst. Another car-load will soon follow. Supplies of fresh new grass Butter in rolls are increasing rapidly. Eastern firkin of choice quality is very scarce. We quote choice California fresh roll Butter at 32½@35c; firkin do, 29@35c. California Cheese is in fair supply, selling at 12@16c. Fresh California Eggs are plenty at 30c, with a good demand. 10,000 dozen Oregon sold at 27½@29c.

MUSTARD SEED—There is more inquiry from abroad as to our crop and exports. The Great Republic, for Panama, carried en route for New York 982 ctls. We quote Brown, 2½@3c; White, 1½@2c.

FRUIT—We are in receipt of Tahiti Oranges and Cocoanuts, also fresh supplies of Oranges and Lemons from Los Angeles, all of good quality. The California crop will be less than last year, though the Oranges themselves are larger and better. The Oregon supply of Apples is fair. The first Strawberries of the season arrived to-day from Santa Clara, and sold at $1 50 ₱ lb. New crop Green Peas, Asparagus, Rhubarb, etc., are now becoming quite plentiful and cheap, being of good quality. Eastern Dried Apples in barrels are in good supply, selling below cost and charges. Following are the current quotations of the day: Apples—Choice, $2@2 25 ₱ box; common, $1@1 50 ₱ box. Pears—Bourre, $2@2 ₱ box. Cranberries, $13 50@15 ₱ bbl. Oranges—Los Angeles, $2@3 50 ₱ M; Tahiti, $3@3 50 ₱ M. Lemons—Los Angeles, $2@3 50 ₱ M; Sicily, $14@15 ₱ box. Limes, $1@2 50 ₱ M. Eastern Cranberries, $2 ₱ bag of 5 galls. Bananas, $2@4 ₱ bunch. Cocoanuts, $10 ₱ 100. Dried Fruit—Apples, 7@8c ₱ lb in sacks; 8½c in boxes; Peaches, 8@8½c ₱ lb in sacks; 9@10c in boxes; Apricots, 9@10c ₱ lb: Pears, 8@8c ₱ lb: Plums, 7c—pitted, 18@22c ₱ lb: Nectarines, 10@12½c ₱ lb: Figs, black, 7@8c: Figs, white, 15@20c ₱ lb: Blackberries, 7@8c ₱ lb for dried.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A Southern paper says that "Barto County has turned out eighteen ministers since the war." It doesn't state what they were turned out for.

The Maine people don't stop for trifles in estimating the cold weather, but say that the mercury fell one or two "clapboards," as the case may be.

An absent-minded Danbury lady, on Monday, tied a bed-quilt she had just washed, in a rocker in front of the stove, and pinned her baby to the clothesline.—*Danbury News.*

"It wasn't so very late—only a quarter of twelve." "How dare you sit there and tell me that lie? I was awake when you came in, and looked at my watch—it was three o'clock." "Well, isn't three a quarter of twelve?"

A Michigan clergyman wrote to a lottery agent: "I do not approve of lotteries; I regard them as no better than gambling schemes. My son bought ticket No. 5 in your drawing, but if it drew anything don't send the money to him—send it to me." The clergyman will probably feel relieved to learn that the ticket didn't draw anything.

Two good-natured Irishmen on a certain occasion occupied the same bed. In the morning one of them inquired of the other, "Dennis did you hear the thunder last night?" "No, Pat; did it rail thunder?" "Yes, it thundered as if heaven and earth would come together." "Why didn't ye wake me, for ye know I can't sleep when it thunders."

While the fire was sweeping through Pearl Street, a shoe-dealer, seeing that his stock must go, told the crowd to help themselves. A policeman who had not heard the order soon after came up, and seeing a man deliberately pulling boots pair after pair from a case before him, thundered out, "Villain, what are you about?" "Trying to find a pair of eights," was the mild response.

There is a choice of methods in bringing up children in the way they should go. An agricultural laborer of England being remonstrated with by the pastor for not "bringing up" his boys as he should, replied, "I dunno how 'tis, sir; I order 'em down to pray every night and mornin', an' when they won't go down I knock 'em down, and yet they ain't good."

A man who snores was described by his friend, the other day, as follows: "Snores? Oh no, I guess not—no name for it! When you wake up in the morning, and find that the house that you lodge in has been removed half a mile during night by the respiratory vehemence of a fellow-lodger, you may get some idea of that fellow's performance. His landlady gets her house moved back by turning his bed around."

LEIGH HUNT.—During early life Hunt was exposed to baneful influences from his brothers and some of his playmates, who sought occasion to irritate him and to impose upon his naturally timid disposition. One of his older brothers was accustomed to compel him to carry him on his back, through the mud to school, so that he could himself appear in immaculate boots. Another was in the habit of frightening him with stories of goblins, and with strange noises in the darkness. Indeed he seemed in a sad case for the development of a noble and manly character, and especially did he stand a poor chance for any benevolence in his disposition. And yet from out of it all he comes with more of beauty and peace, than many with all advantages on their side. The sympathy which is usually professed or demanded for Byron on account of his physical deformity, is to a degree just. But whatever annoyance or discomfort he might have realized from that, as much or more might Leigh Hunt have experienced from an impediment in his speech, to which he was subject. And while we do not know of any actual loss or disadvantage which ensued to the former from his lameness, we do know that the stammering of the latter was the occasion of insult and injury, and a bar to literary preferment. Speaking of the severity of the master of Christ Hospital school, he says: "When his severity went beyond the mark, I believe he was always sorry for it; sometimes I am sure he was. He once knocked out one of my teeth with the back of a Homer, in a fit of impatience at my stammering." (*Auto.* 1.) And so too, at the age of fifteen, being First Deputy Grecian, he had the "honor of going out of school in the same rank, and at the same age and for the same reason," as his friend Charles Lamb. The reason was that he "hesitated" in his speech. "It was understood that a Grecian was bound to deliver a public speech before he left school, and to go into the church afterwards." As he could do neither of these things, a Grecian he could not be. Yet these discomforts did not serve by any means to sour his disposition or shut him up away from his companions; for he writes: "If I receive no other benefit from Christ Hospital, the school would be ever dear to me from the recollection of the friendships I formed in it, and of the first heavenly taste it gave me of that most spiritual of the affections." (*Auto.* 1: 98.) The contrast of such a disposition with that which grew in the heart of Byron during his school-days, is still further exhibited in the further sentiment: "If ever I tasted a disembodied transport on earth, it was in those friendships which I entertained at school before I dreamt of any maturer feeling." These sentiments are of worth, not only as exhibiting the happy points of a benevolent disposition, but also as giving due credit to those youthful emotions which so many are prone to disparage as they grow older, looking back upon them as vealy and unworthy of recognition of maturer experience.—*Our Monthly, for March.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

A GOOD RECIPE.—I have a recipe to offer. It is a compound, being composed of several ingredients. It is an excellent remedy, when properly applied, has an amazing good effect upon farmers' boys, keeping them at home in the evenings when they ought to be there, and making them love home better than any other place on earth. Here are the ingredients:

1. Treat them as partners with you. Give them to understand that they are interested in the success of the farming operations as much as you are yourself.

2. Converse freely with them. Get their opinions, and give them yours. If at all prudent, make use of their plans, and when you think your own best, explain to them why you do not adopt theirs. Don't keep them altogether in the dark with reference to your plans for the future.

3. Don't require them to stay at home in the evenings all the time. When there is any meeting or entertainment from which they might receive benefit, be sure to let them go.

4. Provide them with plenty of good books and papers; especially referring to agriculture. Let them be well posted in their own business—farming.

5. Never scold them because they don't do their work or attend to the business of the farm as well as you do. Encourage them.

6. Give them a holiday now and then. They look for it, and they need it; and it will be better for you and them to let them have it.

Other ingredients may with safety be added, but the above are a few of infinite importance, and should never be omitted.

Farmers, try my recipe; it acts like a charm.

CLEAN AND DRY STABLES.—A horse will endure severe cold weather without much inconvenience, so long as he is furnished with a dry stable. But require him to stand on a wet and foul floor, and his health will soon begin to fail. Horses often suffer from cold feet and legs. A great many stables have damp and wet floors. Few men who handle horses give proper attention to the feet and legs. Especially is this the case on farms. Much time is spent of a morning in rubbing, brushing, and smoothing the hair on the sides and hips, but at no time are the feet examined and properly cared for. Now, be it known, that the feet of a horse require more care than the body. They need ten times as much, for in one respect they are almost the entire horse. All the grooming that can be done won't avail anything if the horse is forced to stand where his feet will be filthy. In this case the feet will become disordered; and then the legs will get badly out of fix; and with bad feet and bad legs, there is not much of the horse fit for anything. Stable prisons generally are very severe on the feet and legs of horses; and unless these buildings can afford a dry room, where a horse can walk around, lie down, roll over, they are not half so healthy or comfortable to the horse as the pasture, and should be avoided by all good hostlers in the country.

AIR PLANTS.—In a late number I noticed an inquiry about the air plant. There are a great many varieties of them, but the kind mentioned is like one that we have. I am told it bears no flowers, and there is no beauty in it as a plant. It will grow with a straight stem nearly to the ceiling, and the only interesting thing about it is the curious way of growing, viz.: Pluck a leaf, fasten it by a needle to the window-casing, in a few days little tiny fibres will be seen starting out from the projections on the edge, and in a short time leaves will grow, and if no accident happens there may be quite a plant grown. It is not to be watered, or anything done to make it grow, only to be let alone.

FLORICULTURE.—All lovers of flowers must remember, that one blossom allowed to mature or "go to seed" injures the plant more than a dozen new buds. Cut your flowers then all of them, before they begin to fade. Adorn your rooms with them; put them on your tables; send bouquets to your friends who have no flowers; or exchange favors with those who have. You will surely find that the more you cut off the more you will have. All roses after they have ceased to bloom should be cut back, that the strength of the root may go to form new roots for next year. On bushes not a seed should be allowed to mature.—*Scribner's.*

PAINTING IN WINTER.—There is prevalent an erroneous impression to the effect that winter is a bad time to paint buildings and the like. On the contrary, it is in many respects the very best time, for there are no insects or dust to stick in the paint while it is wet. We would not advise the selection of a zero temperature for painting, but almost any clear day may be regarded as reasonably effective dry weather.

BURIAL SERVICE ON BOARD A MAN-OF-WAR.—But into this, our floating citadel, steals sometimes a "single sombre warrior," and smites in our midst. Young Hylas is gone from among the Argonauts. All last night lay a still form on the "half-deck"—very still and rigid, and dark, though the sentinel-lamp at the cabin-door streamed upon it. It was screened from the slumberers in the neighboring hammocks, breathing a deeper awe than they—"for sleep is awful;" it was draped over by the union-jack, and beside it was a solitary watcher. The morrow has come. The sunshine laughs out of argent lids in the heavens; the "mighty purple billows of the much-rolling sea" foam and flash. The ship swings dashingly forward, the startled flying-fish twinkles, the seabird circles and yelps—all is life. Hark! it is the boatswain's pipe; but it is blown in lower key than wont, and it has a long-drawn note of wail.

"All hands bury the dead!"

A solemn summons! The ship's bell tolls solemnly. The courses are all hauled up; the main-top-sail is braced aback, the frigate's way is deadened as much as may be, and then the silence is broken only by the hollow beat of waves, and the subdued murmurous sound of men mustering by hundreds, slowly and gravely though it be. The officers, in glittering uniforms, are grouped on the *lee* side of the quarter-deck; the marines are drawn up opposite, in full dress; the crew, in their snowy "linen frocks," cluster about the "booms" and gangways. The body of the poor sailor boy—closely sewed up in his little hammock, and placed upon a rude bier, is borne from below on the shoulders of his messmates—how neatly rigged these pall-bearers, and what softness in those weather-beaten faces!—and is rested gently on the ship's midside. The chaplain, in his robes, approaches; all uncover.

"I am the Resurrection and the Life, saith the Lord: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live!"

The words fall upon the ear and heart—in that presence, on the "pure, unsearchable sea," dark, not from obscurity, but from vastness—like a revelation newly heard. Over the boy are the stars of his country in pall—the Stars of Immortality in assurance! A light cloud passes; there is a solf sprinkle of rain. Those drops are the last touches of freshness in vital air, ere, at the words, "We therefore commit his body to the deep," the spangled drapery is lifted, and the hammock is shot forward, to drop with a thrilling plash, and to sink ghastly glimmering into the salt depths. The marines fire three volleys—an honor accorded to the humblest of those who wear their country's livery—the ship and the ship's life move gaily on, and the rest of grief is for them who are far away.

"O, mother, praying God will save
Thy sailor, while thy head is bowed,
His heavy-shotted hammock-shroud
Drops in his vast and wandering grave."

—*Harper's Magazine.*

MARK TWAIN ON THE CUNARD LINE.—It is a curious, self-possessed, old-fashioned company, the Cunard. (Scotchmen they are.) It was born before the days of steamships; it inaugerated ocean steamer lines; it never has lost more than one vessel; it has never lost a passenger's life at all; its ships are never insured; great mercantile firms do not insure their goods sent over in Cunard ships; it is rather safer to be in their vessels than on shore. Old-fashioned is the word. When a thing is established by the Cunarders, it is there for good and all, almost. Before adopting a new thing the chiefs cogitate and cogitate and cogitate; then they lay it before their head purveyor, their head merchant, their head builder, their head engineer and all the captains in the service, and they go off and cogitate about a year; then if the new wrinkle is approved it is adopted, and put into regulation. In the old days, near 40 years ago, when this was an ocean line of sailing vessels, corpses were not permitted by the company to take passage, or go as freight either—sailor superstition, you know. Very well; to this day they won't carry corpses. Forty years ago they always had stewed prunes and rice for dinner on "duff" days; well, to this present time, when ever duff day come around, you will always have your regular stewed prunes and rice in a Cunarder. If you don't get anything else, you can always depend on that—and depend on it with your money up, too, if you are that sort of a person.

It takes them about 10 to 15 years to manufacture a captain; but when they have got him manufactured to suit at last, they have full confidence in him. The only order they give a captain is this, brief and to the point: "Your ship is loaded, take her; speed is nothing; follow your own road, deliver her safe, bring her back safe—safety is all that is required."

The noted Cunard company is composed simply of two or three grandchildren who have stepped into the shoes of two or three children, who stepped into the shoes of a couple of old Scotch fathers; for Burns and Mac Ivor were the Cunard company when it was born; it was Burns and MacIvor when the originators had passed away; it is Burns and MacIvor still in the third generation—never has been out of the two families. Burns was a Glasgow merchant, MacIvor was an old sea dog who sailed a ship for him in early times. That vessel's earnings were cast into a sinking fund; with the money they built another ship, and then another, and thus the old original packet line from Glasgow to Halifax was established. At that time the mails were slowly and expensively carried in English government vessels. Burns & MacIvor and Judge Haliburton ("Sam Slick") fell to considering a scheme of getting the job of carrying these mails in private bottoms. In order to manage the thing they needed to be quiet about it, and also they needed faster vessels. Haliburton had a relative who was not a shining success in practical life, but had an inventive head; name, Sam Cunard; he took his old Jack-knife and a shingle and sat down and whittled out this enormous Royal Mail line of vessels that we call the Cunarders—a great navy, it is—doing business in every ocean; owning 45 steamships of vast cost; conducting its affairs with the rigid method and system of a national navy; promoting by merit, priority in routine, and for conspicuous service: using a company uniform; retiring superannuated and disabled men and officers on pensions, and numbering its servants by hundreds and thousands. In its own private establishment in Liverpool it keeps 4,000 men under pay. That is what Sam Cunard whittled out. That is to say, he whittled out a little model for a fast vessel; it was satisfactory, he was instructed to go and get the mail contract, simply under his own name; he did it and the company became commonly known as the Cunard company; then the company tried steam and made it work; they prospered, and bought out Haliburton, and also Cunard's little interest; they removed Cunard to England and made him their London agent; he grew very rich and unspeakably respectable, and when he died he died not as a poor, dreaming provincial whittler of experimental models, but as the great Sir Samuel Cunard, K. C. B., or G. W. X., or something like that, for the sovereign had knighted him.—*New York Tribune.*

STEAM IN ART.

Another Wonderful Improvement in Photography.

Bradley & Rulofson, the popular photographers, who have always stood at the head of their profession in America, and are noted for their many skillful adaptations of mechanical appliances to heighten the beautiful effect of their art, have just completed a valuable instrument called the "Elite Press," which greatly improves the finishing of photographs. The apparatus consists of a pair of highly polished steel steam-heated rollers, 26 inches long and 4½ inches in diameter, combined with a 8-inch steam chamber, which is supplied by a pretty little steam generator close at hand. By passing the freshly mounted photograph between the rollers under great pressure, all objectionable coarseness is removed from the face of the paper, and

AN EXQUISITE POLISH

Imparted to the albumen surface of the picture, giving it a perfectly smooth and brilliant finish, and furnishing a transparency of shadow, clearness of high-lights, beauty of tone, and fullness of lines, never before realized on paper. None of the unpleasant lustre for which the old daguerreotype was distinguished is left by this process, but beauty and durability of impression are added to the portrait, the albumen on which the picture is formed being coagulated by the heat and pressure of the rollers. Mr. Rulofson's fertile brain has contributed materially to the value of the instrument by providing for a slight enlargement at either end of the under roller, so that, being prevented from pressing together, the polished surfaces are never marred by coming into contact. In thus ingeniously

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